

FEB 27 1911

THE NEXT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE



Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

No. 2894

February 23 1911

Price 10 Cents

THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

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Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always. The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.


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Next Week's Issue



Dated March 2d, 1911

WHAT A MAN OF FIFTY HAS LIVED TO SEE—Chancellor James Roscoe Day, of Syracuse University, tells the remarkable story of the progress of the half century in which he has lived. Chancellor Day is a close observer and a deep thinker, but, better than all, he knows how to write so that every line is read with absorbing interest.

THE LITTLE MAN OF BUSINESS—I. F. Ferris contributes another one of his popular business articles for the average man.

LESLIE'S SHORT STORY—We have received hundreds of letters commending the character of our fiction. We shall continue to publish in every issue one good short story selected from the best manuscripts submitted by well-known writers.

FEBRUARY BRIDES—Every woman will be delighted with the full-page photographic reproduction of the brides and bridesmaids of the notable weddings of the month.

THE FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES—Our camera reporters have been unusually active and have sent us some unusual photographs of important events in Europe.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



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Stationary Engineer	Show Card Writing	Advertising Man
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Mechanical Engineer	Electric Light & Heat	Bookkeeper
Refrigerator Draftsman		
Electrical Engineer		
Electric Fighting Supt.		
Electric Wireman		

Name _____
Present Occupation _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____



PHOTOGRAPH BY HARRIS & LEWIS

The New Commerce Court, the Second Highest Tribunal in the United States

This court, just established, is exceeded in importance only by the United States Supreme Court. It will be the last resort of the railroads, except in rare cases, on appeals from the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The organization of the new court was due to the fact that the appeals from the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission had to be carried before the Supreme Court. Owing to the crowded condition of the latter court the final decisions were delayed so long that the business of the railroads was seriously hampered. Left to right: Judge John F. Carland, of South Dakota; Judge Robert W. Archbald, of Pennsylvania; Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp, of New York; Judge William H. Hunt, of Montana and Judge Julian W. Mack, of Illinois.

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."



CXII.

Thursday, February 23, 1911

No. 2894

Influence of the Vice-President.

THE POPULAR notion that the vice-presidency is merely a fifth wheel on the governmental coach is a mistake. Recently Vice-President Sherman broke ties in the Senate which took place on three successive roll-calls. His casting vote saved the ship-subsidy bill in that chamber. This is the first time in the entire history of the government in which three ties have taken place in succession in the Senate. As the Vice-President can never vote in that chamber except where the members are evenly divided, he seldom has an opportunity to make his influence felt in that way. Mr. Sherman's immediate predecessor, Vice-President Fairbanks, never voted, nor did Vice-President Roosevelt; but Vice-President Hobart did once, though on a rather unimportant detail. John Adams, the first Vice-President, gave his casting vote twenty-two times in the First Congress, that of 1789-91. At that time the Senate was small. Only eleven States were represented at the outset in Congress, when it met in New York, in April, 1789.

North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until November 21st, 1789, and Rhode Island did not do this until May 29th, 1790. Neither of these States was represented in Senate or House until 1790, and then the membership of the Senate was only twenty-six. Manifestly tie votes would take place among this small number oftener than they did when the membership was largely augmented. As the chief work of the First Congress was to shape the framework of the government, Vice-President Adams had almost as large an influence in national affairs in those years as had President Washington. Vice-President Calhoun, in order to wreak revenge on Jackson and Van Buren, gave the casting vote against Van Buren as minister to England, early in 1832, and Van Buren, who was on duty in England at the time, was compelled to return home. Jackson, however, promptly countered on his Democratic and Whig enemies by placing Van Buren on the second end of the ticket with himself in that year, and their overwhelming majority at the polls was Jackson's notification that Van Buren was to succeed him in the White House, and he did this in 1836. Vice-President Dallas, in 1846, gave his casting vote twice on the Walker tariff bill and thus placed it on the statute-book.

In the beginning of the government the members of the electoral college cast their ballots for two persons, without designating which they wanted for President and which for Vice-President, the one receiving a majority going to the higher office and the second man on the roll taking the second post. In this way Adams was chosen Vice-President under Washington and Jefferson under Adams. Each of these, moreover, went to the presidency on the retirement of their chiefs. The procedure was changed by the Twelfth Amendment, adopted in 1804, by which each elector is required to state on his ballot whom he wants for each office. Adams, Jefferson and Van Buren were the only Vice-Presidents who went to the higher office by election until Roosevelt. Including Roosevelt, however, five of them—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur—became Presidents on the death of their predecessors. Roosevelt is the only one of those who went up by succession who was able to gain the office subsequently by election.

Twice Webster allowed the presidency to escape him. He was asked to accept the second place on the ticket with Harrison in 1840 and with Taylor in 1848, and thus missed the higher office, which went to Tyler in the first case and to Fillmore in the second. As five Presidents died in office within a period of sixty years, this chance ought to add some attractions to the vice-presidency. More and more in recent times the Vice-President has been asked by the President to represent him at high social functions. Hobart, Fairbanks and Sherman thus figured with prominence on several interesting occasions.

The Merchant Marine and the Merchant.

IF ALL our merchants would awaken to the importance of a merchant marine as the piano manufacturers have done, there would be no question about the restoration of our shipping. At the eighteenth annual meeting of the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association, resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to enact legislation for the "rehabilitation and development of our merchant marine." At the present time foreign nations carry ninety-two per cent. of our exports, but every movement toward the

upbuilding of an American merchant marine, let it be noted, is primarily one of rehabilitation—getting back that which once was ours, that which rightly belongs to us and which, by a strangely fatuous policy, we have suffered to be taken from us.

In the upbuilding of American merchant fleets there may be difference of opinion as to method, but as to its necessity for the proper development of our export trade there can be but one view. The \$300,000,000 we paid to foreign steamships last year is a big contribution to be making to other nations. This is not a political issue, but an economic policy which will benefit every manufacturer and merchant and worker in the United States, and it ought to be decided in that spirit.

Mobile's Two Hundred Years.

ON FEBRUARY 26th many prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, with Cardinal Gibbons presiding, will, at the cathedral in Mobile, celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city by the French, under Bienville. There will be a pontifical high mass and other exercises on that day and the civil authorities will be represented in some of them. The reason why the Catholic Church takes the lead in the celebration is that church and state in France went hand in hand in planting new colonies in those days as well as in governing them, and also in governing old colonies. Mobile is one of the most interesting of the country's cities. Founded several years before New Orleans, it was the first capital of French Louisiana and held this honor for a decade and a half. Among its natives and Canadian subjects France was well served on the American continent in the days of the Grand Monarch. La Salle, Iberville, Bienville and other empire builders were active and successful in planting the flag of the Bourbons over a large tract of the New World, including a great and rich part of the present United States.

At one time most of the region between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains belonged to her, under the name of Louisiana. It was to celebrate the centennial of Bonaparte's transfer to Jefferson of all the territory from the Mississippi to the big Western mountain range that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held in St. Louis, the largest town in that region in 1904. Mobile lived under many flags. French till 1763, it then passed over to England, which held it till 1783, when it became Spanish territory, and in 1813 it was seized by the United States. For several years, beginning in 1861, it was a stronghold of the Confederacy, and then it returned to its old allegiance. At one time and another it assisted in making some very interesting history. With a population of 51,000, as ascertained by the census of 1910, it grew at the rate of thirty-four per cent. in the past decade, and in the general uplift in its region it is starting out on a new career of expansion. The celebration at Mobile on the 26th will recall a picturesque episode in the building of the great republic in which we live.

The Nation or the State?

SWEPT by a wave of insurgency, many have come to believe that there is common sense in the movement for the election of United States Senators directly by the people instead of by the Legislatures of the respective States. We wish that every reader would read the speech of Senator Lodge on this subject. There would be little hesitation in agreeing with his conclusion that "to call such a scheme as this progressive is a mockery. It is retrogression and reaction of an extreme kind." We cannot do justice to Senator Lodge's magnificent effort in the compass of a paragraph. He sought to impress upon his hearers the fact that the makers of the Constitution, with the wisest forethought, established a government which dealt not with the States, but directly with the people of the States, by creating a real citizenship of the United States, so that every American was not only a citizen of his own State, but also of the United States.

In pursuance of this policy, these makers of our Constitution provided, says Mr. Lodge, "that the United States should have the power, if the need arose, to arrange for or to regulate the election of Senators and Representatives and to provide for the time of choosing the presidential electors and for fix-

ing the day on which the electors should give their votes, that day to be the same throughout the United States." The proposal now before the Senate would give the control of the election of Senators to the several States and put the Federal government, so far as the election of Senators is concerned, at the mercy of the States. Twenty-three States, with perhaps a minority of the population, could arrest the movement of the government and stop all its operations.

Isn't it about time that the sober-minded people of the country should think of these things instead of listening to the superficial arguments of self-seeking demagogues?

The Plain Truth.

HAPPINESS is not bought or sold. It belongs to no class or condition. It is the inheritance of all. Nor let it be forgotten that the man who can't be happy while he is poor can never be happy while he is rich. Ask Andrew Carnegie.

A SPLENDID public highway extending all the way from New York City to Montreal is in contemplation. Starting from the greatest city on the continent, following the picturesque Hudson River, passing the great watering place of Saratoga, the beautiful lakes George and Champlain and the wonderful forests of the Adirondacks, this would be the greatest highway on the eastern side of the continent. It is not surprising, therefore, that the senate of New York has passed the bill of Senator Emerson providing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a road from New York to the border at Rouse's Point, from which Canada has promised the necessary extension to Montreal.

IT MAY be necessary for our good men hereafter to seek to do good by stealth. When Rockefeller's great benefaction for the benefit of all mankind was before the authorities at Washington, somebody thought that it wasn't just in the right shape to accept and unexpected obstacles were placed in the way. Similar opposition manifested itself to the incorporation of the Carnegie Peace Foundation when Senator Root recently asked unanimous consent to the passage of the bill. A Senator objected on the ground that he did not believe that the government could lend itself to the perpetuation of Mr. Carnegie's name! How frivolous and foolish such a man must appear to himself when he looks in the glass!

WHAT do fair-minded business men think of the disclosures brought out in the recent trial of Thomas B. Riley, in New York, on the charge of stealing a letter from the office of United States Attorney Wise while the latter was prosecuting the so-called sugar trust? The American Sugar Refining Company, when it was assailed under the Sherman anti-trust law, under protest gave up its letters and private records to the government for presentation to the grand jury. The evidence in Riley's trial showed that, while these records were in the custody of the Federal authorities, some of them were copied and used as a basis for an attack on the sugar company. It was also disclosed that a private letter of Attorney-General Wickersham had been stolen and sold to a magazine for \$250. A law whose enforcement depends upon stolen evidence and muck-rakers' articles does not commend itself to the decent.

A CAMPAIGN against indecent plays is going on in many large cities, conducted by women and God-fearing men, in the Y. M. C. A.'s and in the churches. This is not the crusade of the newspapers, though there could be no better service in which they could be employed. Not only should indecent plays be forbidden, but the producers of them should be severely punished. Nothing more demoralizing than such a play as "The Easiest Way" has been seen on the stage in many years, but we are told that something considerably worse is in course of preparation. If this be true, we trust that the manager who produces it and thus challenges the respectable theatergoer will have his challenge accepted and that he will find his playhouse boycotted for all time. Let the good people in every community bestir themselves in this matter and the growing tendency to dramatize vice and glorify the vicious will disappear.

The Camera's Story of the Day



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WHERE THE MONSTER TRANSATLANTIC LINERS OF THE FUTURE WILL DOCK.

With the double idea of cutting the time of the ocean voyage between Europe and America and providing room for the tremendous piers which the newest steamships will require, the Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased 160 acres at Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island. Pier accommodations at New York City are becoming more and more inadequate with each successive increase in the length of the big liners.



PHOTOGRAPH, PAUL THOMPSON

BEHIND THE CAMERA AT THE DECIES-GOULD WEDDING.

While the New York photographers pushed and struggled to get a snapshot of the bride in the recent international wedding, one brighter than his fellows quietly snapshotted the snapshotters.



PHOTOGRAPH, CARL DEEG.

MISSOURI'S STATE CAPITOL FIRE GUTTED.

Invaluable records were lost when the building at Jefferson City was struck by lightning, February 5. Governor Hadley directed the fight against the flames. The building was erected in 1838 and remodeled in 1887.



PHOTOGRAPH, AMERICAN PRESS.

TEN THOUSAND BARRELS OF OIL ON FIRE AT WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

Seldom, if ever, has New York City witnessed such a picturesque fire as that of Sunday, February 5, on the opposite New Jersey shore. The smoking column was visible for miles around. In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the sun was obscured. The fire was on the Erie Railroad docks and did \$250,000 damage.

All Business Awaiting a Momentous Decision

Never in the History of the United States Has the Supreme Court Been Called Upon To Decide Questions of Such Importance as Those Involved in the Pending Trust Cases

By PERRY ARNOLD

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Possibly no newspaper man is more capable of predicting the outcome of the notable trust cases pending before our highest court than the writer of this article. Mr. Arnold, as a representative of the United Press, has followed every detail in the remarkable arguments. He has made a reputation for himself by his work in the Supreme Court.

FROM a well-informed source comes the definite impression that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, expected shortly, will be as follows:

That the present form of combine of both business systems is unlawful under the Sherman anti-trust law.

That, while the two great business structures of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Company must be razed, the invested capital must be safeguarded.

That "dissolution" of the combines must not mean annihilation.

That the rigorous language of the Sherman anti-trust law must not be interpreted as a check on the growth of legitimate business.

The court will not construe the Sherman law with radicalism, neither will it emasculate that statute so as to deprive the people of a safeguard against corporate aggression. It will be safe, sane and conservative. And it will forecast a Taft policy of that threefold type toward corporations. The Standard Oil and Tobacco cases are test cases. Upon the court's decision depends not only the life or death of the two great business systems which are on trial—two gigantic industrial structures whose total combined capitalization reaches the staggering total of \$900,000,000—but the life or death of probably one hundred other business combines modeled on the Standard Oil-Tobacco plan, which represent a total capitalization of \$6,000,000,000.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases will be the final culmination of two legal actions describable only in the superlative. These cases are the biggest suits of their character ever prosecuted, the defendants are the two biggest business systems in the world, the nation's greatest lawyers argued the litigation, questions of most vital import to the public policy are involved—and the highest court is reviewing their acts. It might also be stated that the "record" (or compilation of evidence) in the Standard Oil case is the largest ever submitted to the court. It covers twenty-two volumes, of nearly one thousand pages each. That in the Tobacco case fills five formidable volumes. In addition, the Supreme Court, before rendering its opinion, will have read through about eight volumes in the Standard Oil case and seven in the Tobacco, which includes briefs, transcripts of the arguments, etc. The court's decision in the cases, therefore, will affect, directly and at first hand, two big combines, of a total of two hundred and six corporations and joint partnerships, and, indirectly, one hundred other combines, including possibly one thousand corporations.

A decision affirming the drastic interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law urged by the government in the two cases would force immediate dissolution of the one hundred other combinations. It would be a staggering blow at business stability. On the other hand, a decision emasculating the Sherman anti-trust law would practically invite corporate aggression and make for concentration of power into the hands of a few—a dangerous tilting of the scales of justice from the balance of equality guaranteed by the Constitution. In the two cases the government seeks to have the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary corporations and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its dependencies declared "combinations in restraint of interstate trade and commerce." It contends that the two great business systems so dominate in their respective fields that independent competition is impossible. It asserts that this domination was secured through criminal conspiracy. It seeks to dissolve the two business structures into component parts. It demands that these parts of the whole be conducted as separate entities and as competitors.

Both of the big combinations represented by the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company are giant oaks which grew from small acorns. John D. Rockefeller testified, in the Standard Oil case, that he started what grew to be the great Standard system at Cleveland, in 1862, with a capital of \$4,000. The American Tobacco Company had its inception in the consolidation of five cigarette companies, in 1899, with a combined capital of \$25,000,000. The men who controlled the companies were men of genius and they made the most of their opportunities. Their business increased and their interests multiplied under strategic manipulation. To insure a steady market for supplies, both of the early progenitors of the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil branched out into the manufacture of products not necessarily related to their main business.

The American Tobacco Company, for instance, found it cheaper to manufacture its own cigar boxes, its tin foil, its pipes, its labels, than to purchase these supplies from separate companies. By manufacturing these supplies (themselves), it cut out the manufacturer's profit. For convenience sake, these supply companies were formed into separate corporations. The Standard Oil Company required some means of bringing crude oil from the wells to the refineries. It built pipe lines or purchased such systems. It saved money by owning these carriers itself, instead of paying an independent pipe line company for the transportation.

At present, the American Tobacco Company's system represents a combine of sixty-three corporations and joint partnerships, with an aggregate of something over \$400,000,000 capital. Some of these subsidiary corporations are charged by the government with themselves being "conspiracies in restraint of trade." The various companies comprising the whole system manufacture cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, cigar boxes, tin foil, licorice (for chewing tobacco), cigar vending machines, pipes, humidors, etc. Several of the corporations own land in Cuba and Porto Rico; some are incorporated abroad and only do an export business with the United States. A retail selling system, the United Cigar Stores Company, is a defendant.

Washington.

LET those who will their pages fill
With fine-phrased lore and story;
Let wise tongues prate the nation's fate
Without this Founder's glory.
With finished honors laud who can;
I sing my song for an honest Man.

Let those who write in figure trite
Pay tribute warm and tender;
Let sages tell what woes befell
Our nation's first defender.
Then show how well his race he ran;
I sing my song for a fighting Man.

Let poets' lays with depth of praise
Delight to boast his daring;
Let men of speech from platform preach
The load his heart was bearing.
Let scholars trace his life's full span;
I sing my song for a human Man.

To-day a need where wrong and greed
Have sapped the nation's living,
Is men grown strong who dare to long
To be best known for giving.
To-day look back where growth began,
And sing with me for a God-made Man.

ROSCOE GILMORE STOTT.

The government contends that this combine purchases from twenty to ninety per cent. of all the different types of tobacco grown in this country and absolutely fixes prices to suit its own purposes. It alleges that the combine manufactured "trust" goods under the guise that they were produced by "independents," imitated standard tobacco brands, manipulated markets to suit their own convenience, purchased standard trade marks and then cheapened the brands, and fought competitors unfairly.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns or controls the stock of one hundred and forty-three subsidiary companies conducting every phase of the petroleum business. There are pipe line companies, companies for the refining of oil, companies for the manufacture of asphalt, vaseline, paraffine and all by-products. The total capitalization is close on to \$500,000,000. Against this combine the government charged acceptance of railroad rebates, manipulation of markets and unfair competitive methods against independent producers. It contended that with their vast power they should be curbed. While not a question of law, and therefore not one which was before the Supreme Court, the government intimated its fear that if the Standard Oil and Tobacco combines were freed from fear of the law, there would be no protection for the "ultimate consumer" against corporate aggression from the one hundred great business combines modeled after the plan of the Standard Oil and Tobacco combines.

Few people realize the nature of the drastic interpretation of the Sherman law demanded by the government. "Dissolution" of these two systems means that the stockholders in each of the combines shall receive a proportionate part of the entire value of the entire group of corporations comprising the whole. For instance, there are 983,383 outstanding shares of stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Under the form of dissolution ordered by the decree of the lower court, the holder of one share of stock in the New Jersey corporation would receive, as his share of the combine, a fraction represented by

one over 983,383— $\frac{1}{983,383}$ —one-nine hundred and eighty-three thousand, three hundred and eighty-third—of the total number of shares of each subsidiary company held by the Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The holder of one share of stock in the New Jersey corporation could not combine his fractional share with that of another stockholder. He could not secure the value of this fractional share in any one of the subsidiary companies alone. He must take the fractional interest in all of them. And yet the lower court held that each of the companies in the combine should stand alone. It ordered that they should compete. It ordered that each of the companies should have a separate existence. It declared that the Standard of New Jersey should be divorced from the other companies, and the companies each from the other. The same proposition applies in the Tobacco case.

Just how these companies could exist bereft of relationship is problematical. Attorneys for the two combines declared existence impossible and argued that such a wholesale divorce meant annihilation of each and all of the corporations. For instance, the Mengel Box Company, now a part of the Tobacco combine, would, if the system were dissolved, be prohibited from contracting with the Havana-American Cigar Company—another integral part of the system—for the manufacture of boxes. The pipe line system of the Standard Oil Company would be split up into eleven parts, each of which would be compelled to compete against the other. The government bases its plea for an affirmation of the decrees of the lower courts not only by charging that the two combines are "trusts" in restraint of trade and violators of the Sherman law, but adds to that a picture of what may happen if the law does not intervene to protect against monopolistic rapacity. Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant attorney-general, who argued on behalf of the government in the Standard Oil case, predicted that, undismayed by fear of the law, that combine, within five years, would have an absolute, iron-bound monopoly of the petroleum business in America. J. C. McReynolds, special assistant attorney-general, made an almost similar prediction with regard to the Tobacco Company in his argument in that case.

The deciding battles in this great legal war were fought before the new Taft Supreme Bench. Two of the nine arbiters will cast their first vote on the question of business stability versus corporate aggression—Justices Hughes and Lamar. A third, Justice Van Devanter, is confronted with the task of reviewing his own decision in the Standard Oil case—for as a circuit judge he participated in the opinion of the Eighth Circuit Court against the combine. A new chief justice presides since the two cases were argued last year. Death has removed two jurists who were then members of the court—Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer. The new presiding justice is a man of commanding presence and commanding intellect. He is huge in bulk, suave in manner and betrays an intense earnestness in every spoken word. To his left, two seats removed, sits Justice Hughes, tall, deep-voiced and attentive—his famous beard almost hiding a chin whose square contour bespeaks the owner's character. When he talks it is to the point. Next to Justice Hughes is Justice Lamar, white-haired and pale. He is reserved, almost shy, and the junior member of the court. To the extreme right of the chief justice is Willis Van Devanter—a powerful-looking man, with a deep voice and pensive air. These are the new members of the court. Of the others, there is Harlan, tall and straight despite his venerable age, with a great dome of a head; McKenna, small and alert, the only other bewhiskered member besides Justice Hughes; Holmes, prim and precise in his New England accent and inquisitively keen; Day, small, fragile and impressive, because he apparently typifies the dominion of mind over matter; and, finally, Justice Lurton, gray-haired and gray-mustached, with an unmistakable Southern accent and vivid interest in what is going on about him. He is a typical Southerner.

Down Washington Way

Early Spring Gossip at the National Capital

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for "Leslie's Weekly"

WASHINGTON, February 20th, 1911.

THE WIDESPREAD popularity of the Canadian reciprocity agreement proposed by President Taft, its support by the press and the people, by both political parties and in all sections become clearly understandable when it is discovered how diverse is the basis of this approval. Many men support the proposition from motives of broad statesmanship. They are convinced that all which makes for greater harmony and friendliness between the nations on this continent must contribute to the future peace and welfare of the United States. Others are convinced that to divert the channels of trade from the great Canadian Northwest, with its almost boundless natural resources, to the large commercial centers of this country must be productive of a common prosperity at least akin to that enjoyed during that long period when the resources of our own Western territory seemed almost limitless. The tariff experts and those prone to deal with details find that the rate of wages in Canada varies little from our own, and they believe that the by-products from such commodities as are more freely imported as the result of the agreement—as, for instance, bran, middlings, steers for feeding, and so on—would offset any disadvantage resulting from lowering the tariff bars. And, finally, those who consider the political aspect of the proposition are convinced that the President's sincere and earnest effort to effect a moderate reduction in the high cost of living must inure incalculably to the Republican party.

ECONOMY VERSUS POLITICS

Here is a fair example of what the President and his principal supporters are up against in their fight for economy. A Cabinet officer declined to make a recommendation in his departmental estimates for the current year for a position which carried with it a salary of \$3,600. The office was declared to be useless—a fifth wheel. With surprising celerity the official affected hastened to the capital and started a powerful lobby among Senators and Representatives to save his position. So great was his influence and pull that the item of \$3,600 salary was put into the appropriation bill—and the man will still continue to hold the place. For two years Secretary Ballinger, in his annual report, has urged the abolition of pension agents throughout the country. Their sole duty is the payment of pensions. Secretary Ballinger points out that this can be done by the issuing of checks sent by mail from the Washington office. In the old days, when the postal facilities were uncertain and slow, it was necessary to have agents in the various large cities actually to handle the money. That is a thing of the past and by the elimination of the useless agents \$200,000 a year could be saved. But they still remain.

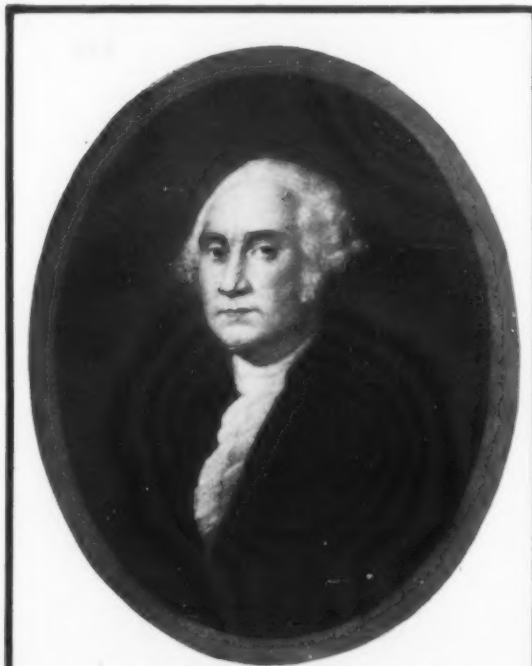
THE INCONSISTENT INSURGENTS

Nothing has better brought out the insincerity of the insurgents, who have been talking about "God's penniless poor," than this very question of economy. Senator Brown, of Nebraska, in a spectacular manner, threatened that, unless various appropriation measures, including the \$45,000,000 pension bill, went through at this session, he would hold up all important legislation and compel an extra session of Congress. The insurgents have been insisting that the tariff ought to be lower, yet we have the spectacle of these gentlemen, for their own political benefit, attempting to increase government expenses with the \$45,000,000 pension bill. It is just that kind of legislation which has made it imperative to utilize the tariff to raise a tremendous revenue. Whatever may be said of the merits of additional pension legislation, insistence upon it comes with poor grace from men who have constructed their own reputations on abuse of the President because he approved the tariff bill, which, while not decreasing the average rate of duty, yielded more revenue than any previous tariff bill in the history of the country.

HE MISSED THE SPOTLIGHT

A publicity-loving insurgent Senator heaved a sigh of regret the other day as he scanned front-page columns in the biggest newspapers of the country, describing the great success of "Hobby Night" at the National Press Club in Washington. He did not see his name mentioned. Here is the reason. When the organization, which now numbers among its members a representative of practically every publication of importance in the United States, was less well known, it conceived the idea of asking prominent men to address it on their personal hobbies. Among the first to be invited was the conspicuous insurgent Senator. He turned down the invitation. "Uncle Joe" Cannon came and made one of the best speeches of his life. Champ Clark followed and his talk was so good that he is still hearing from it. Gifford Pinchot, Commander Robert E. Peary and Professor Willis L. Moore were others who made the evening memorable. This year the event attracted even more attention. Frederick J. Haskin, vice-president of the club,

staged the performance. The clubhouse was packed to the doors and notables were so thick as hardly to attract attention. Thomas Nelson Page was master of ceremonies. Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, one of the most famous pathologists in the country, started the program with a red-hot defense of vivisection. Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, declared that the man who gave the public facts was manifestly more important than the person who molded views. Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, asserted that the root of all evil in politics is privacy. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr.



PHOTOGRAPH BY PERMISSION OF THE OWNER, GUY M. WALKER.
A NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

PROBABLY one of the most valuable portraits of Washington has just been discovered by an American traveler. A soldier of fortune from Switzerland came to America to fight under Washington in our Revolutionary War. When the war was over, he decided to return to his home in Switzerland, and, desiring to take back with him a picture of his beloved commander, whom he had followed through the war for liberty, he went to Thomas Sully, then a young and struggling painter scarcely out of his apprenticeship. Sully painted for him on ivory the miniature portrait of Washington here reproduced, and the portrait, mounted in a plain gold frame and inclosed in a silk-lined leather case, was taken back to Switzerland by the old soldier and since his death has remained in the possession of his family.

His great-grandson, the present head of the Mory family, from whom the portrait was secured, lives near Lucerne, and it will doubtless surprise most Americans to learn that in this neighborhood there live more than forty families whose progenitors, like the old soldier Mory, fought through our Revolutionary War and then returned to their homes in Switzerland to end their days in peace. This miniature portrait is interesting not alone because it has been unknown up to this time, but because it was probably painted during Washington's lifetime or soon thereafter, before Sully had learned to paint in oils.

In many respects this portrait of Washington is one of the most satisfactory in existence, for it shows us the strong, firm face of the general who could pursue his own plans to the end, and is without the mildness shown in so many portraits that is difficult to reconcile with Washington's known character.

MacVeagh, made a particularly significant Taft argument, and Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, came forward with a striking plea for a better land fighting force. In fact, so interesting and instructive was the meeting that a prominent New York newspaper said editorially that the National Press Club, by the "great good accomplished with the exchange of 'Hobby Night' ideas, had put the nation under obligation to it."

IT'S UP TO YOU, GOVERNOR!

Nobody dreamed, when the battleship *Delaware* steamed into Wilmington to receive her silver service, that such a series of unlucky events would follow.

It was all caused by the generosity of the good people there. Not satisfied with presenting the usual silver fittings, twelve gamecocks were presented to the crew by the State of Delaware. No less a person than the Governor made the formal presentation. The cocks were described as the "blue hen breed whose ancestors were made famous by the Delaware troops in the Revolutionary War." There was an explosion of glee from the bluejackets. But, to tell the story right, we must take up another part first. Several weeks ago the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer, received a newspaper in which was reprinted a photograph, captioned "Cockfight aboard the U. S. S. *Delaware*." With it was a letter from Albert Wagstaff, president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking why such an unlawful exhibition had been allowed. Mr. Meyer pondered over the picture. It showed the gamecocks apparently ready to go into action on the deck of the warship before a capacity audience of jacksies and marines. Thereupon the head of the Navy Department wrote posthaste to Captain Charles A. Gove, in command of the *Delaware*. The naval officer hastened to explain that there had not been any cockpit contests aboard and the picture had been posed by the crew just for its own amusement. It was all a joke. After the cocks had been presented, according to Captain Gove, they were divided among the several divisions of the crew. They became such pets that they would not fight. Life on the sea did not agree with them and several soon died. The survivors, in order that their lives might be saved, were presented, upon the arrival of the *Delaware* on the other side, to the British sailors at Royal Canteen, Portland Harbor, England. By way of ending the official explanation, Captain Gove sagely suggested that, since there are no more gamecocks aboard the *Delaware*, no more pictures could be taken. Now we are waiting to hear what the Governor of Delaware has to say.

EVERYTHING IS FRENCH NOW

Considerable amusement has been occasioned lately by the wife of one of the high government officials at the capital, well known in society and a frequent caller at the White House, who, after a considerable stay abroad, has returned home to find things not half good enough for her in Washington. So in love is she with that dear Paris that everything from now on has to be French. Perfectly good Irish servants have been replaced by petite French maids. Ditto the butler and the cook. Of course the latter has sprouted into a chef. Good old American beefsteak comes to the table groaning under the title of "Bœuf de Chateaubriand," or something like that. There are French automobiles—pardon me! motors—and French clothes. In fact, everything is Parisian. The last straw has been the changing of the spelling of her children's names to the French way. All of which, as we remarked, is creating some talk.

HERE'S A JOKE ON YOU, MR. PRESIDENT!

A Pennsylvania Avenue photographer has made his place of business attractive to sightseers by a composite print he is able to make which shows a visitor grasping the hand of the President or being received by the latter in what is portrayed as the East Room. Of course the photographed one does not have to go near the executive mansion. Maybe he hasn't seen the President. Just the same, he is able for a small sum to take a tintype back to Seelyville, Ind., showing himself slapping Mr. Taft on the back heartily, as if they had been raised together. A curious phase was added to the situation when a reporter for the Socialist paper, which, because of the Federal charges against its editor, has been attacking the President, came to town. He had himself photographed with the dummy picture of Mr. Taft. It showed the man presenting a copy of the paper to the President and the latter accepting it, all smiles. So far as is known, no notice of the incident was taken at the White House. But when the photographer saw the picture printed in a Socialist paper, he got a good scare and from now on he is a little more particular whose picture he takes.

THE LOBBYIST DID NOT EAT THERE

Across the street from one of the principal hotels in Washington is a dairy lunch restaurant. In the corridor of the hotel, most any time when Congress is not in session, one may see a fashionably dressed man lounging easily in one of the luxurious leather chairs. Oftentimes well-to-do transient patrons of the hotel, as they arrive in traveling clothes, hasten to dress at the sight of the immaculate person in the tall hat and evening clothes or frock coat, as the case may be. It is not known that the correctly attired one even lives at the hotel. His business is said to be that of a lobbyist, and, though he is on parade much of the time, he was not there the other day when a man wanted to find him. "Where is Mr. So-and-So?" the inquirer said, addressing one of the hotel employees, mentioning the name of the lobbyist. "I guess he has gone out to lunch," the employe replied, as he indicated the direction of the cheap eating place.

February 23, 1911

Frisko Gets the Exposition



HOW THE BUSINESS SECTION LOOKED AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.
Compare with panorama below to see the same section to-day.

PHOTOGRAPH, G. MOULIN



A PORTION OF THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO.
A recovery from earthquake and fire unparalleled in the history of the world.

PHOTOGRAPH, G. MOULIN.



EVERY BUILDING IN SIGHT IS NEW.
The famous Union Square, where on the night of April 18, 1906, millionaires slept by the side of laborers on the park grass.



LOOKING DOWN SAN FRANCISCO'S MAIN THOROUGHFARE.
This entire region was devastated by the fire of 1906. View shows Market Street near Kearney.



MARKET STREET FROM POWELL STREET.
Four years ago every building in the section shown in this picture was in ruins.



THE MUSIC STAND AT GOLDEN GATE PARK.



THE FAIRMOUNT HOTEL ON CALIFORNIA STREET.



WHEN THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED OF VICTORY IN THE FIGHT FOR THE PANAMA FAIR.
Mass meeting at the Merchants Exhibition Building on hearing the result of the vote in the House of Representatives at Washington.

PHOTOGRAPH UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

The House of Representatives on January 31 voted 188 to 159 in favor of locating the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. New Orleans was the other claimant for the honor. When the news reached the chosen city whistles were blown, bombs exploded, the principal buildings decorated and business suspended for the remainder of the day.

The Informer

A Thrilling Story of the Southern Mountain Folks. How a Midnight Attack on a Revenue Informer Led to the Strangest of Situations

By JAMES C. BARDIN

"WHAT'S that?"
There was another crash, and the two women who were picking berries on Jackson Ridge drew together.

"Maybe it's a pant'er, Jane," whispered the older.
"It ain't no such a thing! You know pant'ers don't run in the daytime, Susan McCall," said Jane.

The two women, knowing the uselessness of flight across the bald crest, stared at the laurel thickets some hundred feet below. Something was moving through them—something heavy—something in haste—something afraid. The laurel swayed violently and they could hear it crash as it parted and came together again.

"Lordy, Jane, it's a-comin' this a-way!" breathed Susan, grasping Jane Howard's arm.

There was a last crash, as though a heavy body had fallen; the thicket opened and a man emerged—a man, haggard, winded, with sweat pouring from face, arms and hairy chest; whose clothes were torn and dusty—a man with blazing anger in eyes that searched and darted like a snake's tongue—a man whose finger never left the trigger of the short rifle he carried. Half stumbling, he burst from the thicket and stood swaying for a moment on a log upon which he had leaped.

"It's Tom Cairn!" cried Jane.

The man looked up and saw the women.

"Revenues!" he said hoarsely. Crouching so his head would not show against the skyline, he came toward them. "Revenues! They mighty nigh got me."

"Did they run ye, Tom?" asked Jane.

"Run me from King's Gap cl'ar to the spring at ol' man Fisher's. I got away from 'em thar and come up here to give 'em the slip. They'll think I went down hill."

Jane crouched and pulled Susan down beside her. "Thar ain't no use lettin' 'em see us," she observed. "Tom, did they find yo' still?"

"Yes," growled Tom. "It looks like a sieve now, I reckon."

"Lordy, that's a lot o' good money gone!" gasped Susan. "Did ye have much likker?"

"Forty gallons, I reckon. That's all spilled out, too." The man's jaw muscles suddenly stood out as he pressed his teeth together. "Hang 'em!" he broke out passionately. "Why don't they let us alone? It's our corn, an' they ain't got no right to keep us from stillin' likker out'n our own corn. It ain't right."

"No, it ain't right," agreed Jane.

Tom looked at her from under his bushy brows. "Whar's yo' daddy, Jane?" he asked suddenly.

"He's been a-guidin' them campers what's campin' on the river, but he's to home to-day. Little Molly got sick this mornin', an' he wuz afraid to leave her."

"Is she bad?" asked Tom.

"I reckon not," said Jane. "Daddy sent for Aunt Mary to doctor her, an' she'll git all right soon."

"What's them campers a-doin' without a guide?" asked Tom sarcastically.

"Doin' without, I reckon. You all won't have nothin' to do with 'em, since you thinks maybe they's revenues—"

Tom grunted. He had been "sparking" Jane intermittently for two years or so, but lately he had not stopped at her cabin on Sundays, as was formerly his habit. The entire settlement in Fisher's Valley had grown suspicious of her father, believing that in some way he had been bringing in the revenue officers. His action in guiding the campers from the city had not failed to strengthen this belief. Tom, as a moonshiner, did not care to be called the sweetheart of an informer.

"Them campers don't look jest right," said Tom, rolling his snuff stick in his mouth.

"Wuz it them that chased ye?" Susan asked.

"No; it wuz some o' them fellers from Asheville. But them campers ain't up to no good, I reckon. Yo' daddy ain't got no business a-guidin' 'em, Jane."

"They ain't a-doin' nothin' but fish," defended Jane. "An' daddy's the best fisher in this here country. So they got him fer guide."

Tom looked off across the valley. The sun was dropping behind the far-flung mountains—chain upon chain, etched in purple against a sky of gold.

"It's mighty nigh time fer you gals to be a-goin' home," he said irrelevantly.

"I reckon it is," Jane agreed. "You'll stay here till dark, I reckon?"

Tom nodded.

"If we sees them revenues, we'll send 'em the other way," she said. She smiled, a little uncertainly. She loved Tom, but the innate shyness common to all who dwell in the hills prevented her showing a single sign of it.

Tom nodded again indifferently. He watched the two women until they disappeared around a turn in the trail.

"It's a pity Jane's daddy's an informer," he

sighed, taking up his rifle and starting down the slope. He, too, loved Jane. "It's a pity he is. Jane's sho' the purtiest gal in these here mount'ins."

He took a circuitous route, and when he came into the vale he stopped at Henry Fellows's cabin in the cove.

Jane and Susan descended from the Ridge and were walking along the road toward their homes, when a ragged little boy rose from a fence corner and called to them.

"I been a-huntin' ye, Jane," he said. "Little Molly's done been took bad since ye left, an' yo' daddy—"

Jane grasped the boy's shoulder. "How long has ye been a-lookin' fer me?"

"'Bout two hours, I reckon," replied the boy.

"Is the little gal—"

"I—I don't know, Jane. Aunt Mary says she's took bad—"

Jane waited for no more. She ran down the road toward home. When she came to the porch of her house, she found her father sitting with hands clinched together, staring at nothingness. The old, bearded face was distorted with inner agony and tears stood in his eyes. Jane ran to him.

"Daddy!" she whispered. "Little Molly, daddy—"

"She's took bad, Jane," he said. "It begun 'bout an hour after ye left, but we didn't think nothin' of it. But since noon she's been a-gittin' wuss, an' I sent Bob McCall's boys to look fer ye. Aunt Mary says she's got to die, Jane."

"Oh, daddy, daddy, we can't let her die!" cried Jane, putting her arms about the old man's neck. "We can't let her die, daddy!"

"Aunt Mary says she's got to die, Jane. Something's went wrong inside her, an' it's a-killin' her. Aunt Mary can't do no mo'. She's give her up."

Jane sank down to the floor and sobbed aloud. Her father laid his hand on her head.

"Hit's the Lawd's will, an' I bows my head," he murmured.

The old man stroked the girl's golden hair in silence, though tears stole one by one from his eyes and he felt that his heart must burst if he did not pray. From within the house could be heard the shuffling feet of the neighbor women who had come to help nurse the child, stricken down so suddenly.

"Don't ye cry, gal," he whispered, after a while. "I've sent for Brother Joshua, an' I reckon it's all for the best. It's the Lawd's will."

"I reckon it is," sobbed Jane. "But it's hard, daddy, it's hard—"

She rose, dried her eyes and went in to join the women at the child's bedside, leaving her father alone with his grief.

Night came down, and the old man sat there staring into the gloom, toward the place where the trail wound out of the trees, circled a huge boulder, and turned back into the forest again. He did not see, or, seeing, took no notice of several figures, each with rifle a-shoulder, that came along the trail. He did not see one of them pause at the further edge of the clearing, turn with menacing fist upraised toward him, and then move on down the trail again toward Henry Fellows's cabin in the cove below Jackson Ridge, to which armed men came one by one out of the dark—men who were admitted stealthily only after having been properly identified. They gathered quietly in the room—great, gaunt-framed men, moonshiners all, whose shadows on the walls were evil grotesques.

Tom Cairn, when he came down from the Ridge, upon which he had taken refuge when the revenue officers chased him, joined them. He sat nursing his wrath until all the men had arrived, then he rose to his feet and spoke to them.

"It's happened again," he began. "Them revenues caught up with me. I just had time to cut an' run. I couldn't stop to hide my still."

There was a stir among the men.

"They busted it all to pieces, I reckon," said Jake Fellows.

"Sho' they did, though I ain't a-goin' back to see," Tom went on. "Mine's the third still they's raided since last June. I axes you, how is they a-findin' them?" He lowered his voice and glanced about him as he spoke. "Thar's an informer some'er's. We all knows who to suspect!"

Old John Roberts rose to his feet. "Thar's only one man in this here settlement that guides strangers aroun'," he said significantly. "We all knows who that is."

The men growled.

"To-night we are a-goin' to start a 'mash,'" he went on. "Thar's revenues aroun', an' it'll be dangerous work. Let's send some one to watch that 'ar house, whar that 'ar informer lives."

"That's the thing to do," said Tom. "We has got to watch ol' man Howard."

"His little gal's powerful sick—"

"It don't make no difference!" Tom cried. "Them revenues' money'll help cure her."

"Who's a-goin' to do the watchin'?" asked Henry Fellows.

"I will," said Tom. "An' if ol' Howard cuts up any tricks, I'll come for ye an' we kin fix him."

So it was agreed, and a little later the men went away as they had come—one by one—to meet in the dark cove below King's Gap. As they left, they paused to look across the dim valley, toward the tiny yellow light that marked old man Howard's cabin, where the man whom they suspected of being an informer sat with clinched hands waiting for his child to die.

"Thar's no hope," he was muttering to himself. Ever and anon came the faint cry of the little one from within the house. The old man bowed his head in his hands.

So Brother Joshua, the preacher, found him when he came. The stern old exhorter sat down and put his arms about his ancient friend.

"It's the Lawd's will, John," he said. "His ways be strange, an' He visits the flesh with many tribulations. But be steadfast, for the Lawd works for the best—allus."

"I know—I know, Joshua. I reckon the little gal will be happier thar in Jordan, with her mother, who died when she wuz born," whispered old man Howard. "I am steadfast in the Lawd. Go in thar to the little one. Pray fer her, Joshua."

"Is she got to die, John?"

"I reckon she has. Aunt Mary has give her up. An' Aunt Mary is wise, ye know."

"She knows how to cure most all ills," said the preacher; "but she ain't no doctor. Has ye been to see that 'ar city doctor what's campin' on the river? He might be able to do more'n Aunt Mary, John."

"I cl'ar forgot about him!" cried old man Howard. He sat up quickly. "Do ye reckon he kin cure the little gal, Joshua? Do ye reckon he kin?"

"It might be, John."

"May the Lawd be praised! I cl'ar forgot about that 'ar doctor. I'm a-goin' to git him!"

"The Lawd go with ye, John. I'll pray while ye're gone."

The preacher went into the house, while old man Howard, the light of hope in his eyes, led forth his horse and, without waiting for a saddle, leaped on his back. Straight down the valley he galloped, straight along the bank of the river and into the camp of the strangers.

Tom Cairn, crouched behind the fence above the Howard home, watched him go—watched him dash into the camp where suspicious strangers were—watched the light of lanterns appear in the tents. Then, after a long moment, he saw old man Howard and two men start back toward the Howard house.

"The skunk!" he growled. "He's informin'! He's done found out we is a-goin' to 'mash' to-night, an' he's gone after them officers."

He rose to his feet and shook his fist in the air. "D—! ye, John Howard!" he muttered. "We'll fix ye!"

He struck off up the mountain and twenty minutes later he was relating to the moonshiners what he had seen.

"We'll lynch him!" Jake Fellows cried.

"Burn his house!" shouted old Roberts.

There was a hurried scramble for rifles and axes and some of the men began putting out the fires. Tom climbed up on a stump.

"Thar ain't no use a-gettin' worked up!" he cried. "Leave this here thing to me an' I'll run it through. Let's go down thar an' git ol' man Howard fust. Then we kin do what we wants to with him."

"What ye a-goin' to do about Jane?" asked a gruff voice.

"Shet up!" commanded Tom angrily.

The men laughed. Tom formed them into a rough line, gave them a few instructions and they started down the trail to execute their justice upon old man Howard.

Meanwhile, the city doctor and a young man who was a student of medicine sat in old man Howard's cabin, whither they had come from their camp. The doctor looked for a long time at the child, the tender hands busy here and there.

"It's intussusception, Jim," he said presently. "There doesn't seem to be any doubt about it," agreed the young man.

The doctor turned to old man Howard.

"I'm sorry, sir," he said. "The child has a rather common and fatal affection. The intestine has gotten folded in on itself—just like pushing a glove finger into itself, you see. Unless it is straightened out, she'll die."

"Kin it be done, sir?"

"Y-e-s. It requires an operation, and a big one. Out here in the country such an undertaking is almost hopeless." He shook his head.

(Continued on page 213.)

The Carnegie Heroes

Short but thrilling stories of some of the daring deeds to which the Carnegie commission at its recent session in Pittsburgh gave official recognition.



DANIEL B. HOWARD.

DANIEL B. HOWARD, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., on April 16th, 1909, saved from drowning, in the Seneca River, Mrs. Mary Tillotson. Mrs. Tillotson's boat had overturned and she was being swept down the stream when Howard went to her rescue. Both were carried down the river for nearly half a mile before assistance from shore reached them, and, although Howard thought Mrs. Tillotson was dead, he kept up the struggle and finally succeeded in bringing her to land, where she was revived.



R. P. SWARTLEY.

FEBRUARY 8th, 1910, George Phillips, thirteen years old, was skating on the Schuylkill River, at Norristown, Pa., when he broke through the ice. Hearing his cries, Reuben P. Swartley, who was working on shore, seized a boat, slid it over the ice, and, assisted by his father, succeeded in pulling out the drowning boy, but not before both rescuer and rescued had several times broken through the ice and once gone down.



JAMES P. JONES.

JAMES PARKS JONES, of Los Angeles, Cal., gets a medal for saving from drowning in the Merced, in the Yosemite valley, Miss Bertha Pillsbury. The act of Mr. Jones was especially noteworthy, because, at the time Miss Pillsbury called for help, Jones, who was in bathing, had just struck his head on the bottom, straining his neck terribly and almost completely disabling himself. Nevertheless, he went to the rescue, and, with the assistance of Harry F. Masser, he succeeded in getting Miss Pillsbury to shore. Mr. Masser was also honored by the commission.



GUY F. EMPEY.

ON THANKSGIVING DAY, 1906, a party of boys and girls were skating on the Wisconsin River, near Merrill, Wis. Cornelia F. Denne, eleven years old, ventured out too far on the thin ice and broke through. Guy F. Empey, fifteen years old, went to her assistance. The Empey lad caught hold of a sled which was pushed to him, and, the Denne girl clinging to him, both were pulled to a place of safety.



GEORGE K. MUIR.

GEOERGE K. MUIR, of Grand Rapids, Wis., was awarded a medal for the rescue of four young people who had gone over the dam in their boat on the Wisconsin River. James T. Mason, his companion in the rescue, was also awarded a medal. There were eight young people in the boat; four of them were drowned and four of them saved through the efforts of Mason and Muir.



ARTHUR T. CHRIST.

A RTHUR T. CHRIST, aged seventeen, of New York City, lost his life saving his friend, Charles Hetzel. An explosion of celluloid in the factory where both were working overcame Hetzel. Young Christ carried Hetzel to the window and safety, but himself died eleven days later of his injuries. Hetzel recovered.



LYNN A. GATES.

LYNN A. GATES, of Gerry, N. Y., on June 7th, 1908, attempted the rescue of Victor M. Cross, who had gone bathing in Cassadaga Creek, but was unable to swim. Gates succeeded in bringing Cross within reach of other rescuers, but himself succumbed to exhaustion and was drowned. Cross had been floating on a board but lost it and had sunk twice before his companions heard his cries and went to his aid.



ANNA O. BROMLEY.

ONE OF the most interesting of the cases is that of Anna O. Bromley, of Uniontown, Pa., a sixteen-year-old girl, who is now a student at the Carnegie Technical Schools in Pittsburgh. The girl receives a silver medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes for a remarkable feat in life-saving at High Point, N. J., on July 31st, 1908. Philip F. Fackenthal, a chemist's helper, twenty-one years old and much heavier than Miss Bromley, was drowning in Barnegat Bay when she swam fifty-five feet to his rescue, and, although the man, panicstricken, tried to pull her down, she kept her head and brought him safely ashore.



JAMES BRENNAN.

LITTLE Barbara Loomis was playing on the shore at Ocean Beach, Conn., on the afternoon of September 7th, 1910, when, wading out beyond her depth, she was caught in the current and swept away into deep water. James Brennan, who was working at a near-by cottage, although over sixty years of age and in poor health, plunged in after the drowning girl. The terrified child threw her arms around his neck and almost dragged him down, but he managed to get merely to the shallow near shore. A spectator hurried to Brennan's assistance and brought the girl ashore, but when he returned to aid Brennan himself, the aged swimmer had succumbed to the odds against him.



VICTOR M. DURGIN.

LATE in the afternoon of April 19th, 1909, Ernest W. Norton, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Victor H. Durgin started in a canoe to cross Middleton Pond, Middleton, Mass. Half way across a squall struck and overturned the craft. Mr. Norton, who was unable to swim, clung to the overturned canoe and was rescued by men on the shore. Durgin succeeded in reaching Mrs. Norton, placed her upon the canoe, swam forward and reached the child and returned with her, and then started to swim ashore with the two women. Half way he was seen to sink, presumably from exhaustion, and all three were drowned. There is hardly a doubt but he could have saved his own life if he had not attempted the rescue of his companions.



A. A. THORNLEY.

A RTHUR A. THORNLEY, of Middletown, N. Y., was an orderly in the Thrall Hospital on August 24th, 1907. Fire broke out in the operating-room of the hospital, where there were mixed acids and thirty pounds of carbolic-acid crystals. While nurses carried patients to the porch, roofs and windows, Thornley entered the burning room, knowing the danger from explosives, and fought the fire alone, extinguishing it before he was overcome. He was found some time later by firemen and revived.



LYNN B. FISK.

LYNN B. FISK, who aided in the rescue of Victor Cross, at Gerry, N. Y., as told in the story of Lynn A. Gates, also gets a medal. Fisk it was who took the drowning man from Gates and got him to the shore in safety. But when he went back for Gates, who had first gone to the rescue of Cross, the former, exhausted, had gone down for the last time, and although the body was recovered shortly afterward, life was extinct.



C. R. McCABE.

WHILE camping at Sayner, Wis., on June 28th, 1909, Charles R. McCabe, of Chicago, took his chum, George M. Cummings, out in a boat for a swim. Cummings dived overboard, but was taken with a cramp, and McCabe, fully clothed, went to his aid. Cummings threw both arms around McCabe's neck and they both went down together. It was only after McCabe had knocked Cummings unconscious that he was enabled to free himself and keep both of them up until assistance reached them from shore. During the struggle McCabe and Cummings went to the bottom once.



JEROME MILLER.

FIRE broke out, on the night of October 16th, 1908, in a lumber yard on the river bank at Oshkosh, Wis. William Staples was caught on a burning launch, without means of escape, until Jerome H. Miller went to his rescue in a canoe. Two minutes after Miller took Staples off the launch the gasoline tank exploded. An immense crowd watched Staples on the burning boat, but, until Miller went to his aid, no one dared to venture into the fiery area.



ROY A. FEES.

MRS. ALTA M. FEES, of Emporia, Kan., gets a reward for the heroism of her husband, Roy A. Fees, in trying to rescue from drowning Albert Heaton in the Cottonwood River, near Elmdale, Kan. Eaton, who was in bathing, called for help and Fees went to his aid; but the drowning man grasped his would-be rescuer in an unbreakable embrace and the two went down together.

Do You Want To Fly?

How the Aviators Obtain Their First Lessons in the Primer Class of the Aviation School

By GEORGE SHERIDAN



THE ASSEMBLING ROOM OF THE MOISANT AEROPLANE FACTORY IN NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HASSLER.

"NOWADAYS anybody, or, rather, everybody, can fly," said Alfred J. Moisant, President of the International Aviators, in a general discussion on flying, as he sat in his office in the Times Building. "To do so needs only that one shall first learn how, and but three things are necessary for successful instruction: First, confidence in one's self and one's machine; second, common sense; and last, but not least, a good aeroplane, one whose stable qualities in the air have been proved. There is nothing mysterious or intricate about the modern heavier-than-air flying machine. Other than the horse-drawn vehicle, there is no man-invented mode of conveyance so simple, effective and relatively cheap and safe as the present-day aeroplane.

"As compared with the automobile, the motor boat, the trolley car, the steamship or the railway locomotive,



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ALFRED J. MOISANT.

He will establish the first aeronautic school in America.

those pilots who aver that flying is dangerous or difficult to master or a trick to be learned by the few as distinguished from the many make such statements with a view to enhancing the worth of their individual performances by trying to make themselves appear supermen in the eyes of their fellows. Any ordinarily courageous man, with a sound body and a sound mind, who has confidence in himself and learns confidence in his machine, can quickly and safely master the art of flying and pass rapidly from the fledgling into the master ranks."

Within a very short time, probably within the next three months, no fewer than five big aviation schools will be started in the United States. All of them will be organized, controlled and directed by Alfred J. Moisant, who, with his brother, the late John B. Moisant, has carried on in a quiet manner in France a series of experiments, in the design, construction



THE FIRST LESSON IN THE OPEN.

Mr. Moisant instructing a student in the manipulation of planes while a corps of workmen hold the machine to the ground.



TRYING OUT THE WINGS.

The engine having reached sufficient velocity, the tail of the monoplane is released and the beginner tastes the sweetness of untrammelled flight.

tive, the aeroplane is simplicity itself. It has far fewer working parts than these other mechanisms, it has none of their tendency to depreciate or deteriorate while not in use, it is far more economical in use than any other known form of mechanical conveyance, and it can, in its ability to travel uninterrupted across cities, open country, rivers, mountains and deep seas, far outdo any other present-day vehicle.

"Just as a child must learn to crawl before it can walk, to walk before it can run, to cover short distances before it can develop the muscles that permit of long-distance work, so the would-be airman of today must first familiarize himself with the operating

mechanism of his aeroplane, develop confidence in himself as to his ability to fly and confidence in his machine as to its practicability, and then (these first steps having been the crawling processes of the child) commence the real walking and running exercises. And actually to do these things is far easier than to explain how they can be done.

"It is a fact, strange and ironical though it may seem, that no one has ever been killed or even seriously hurt while learning how to operate a modern aeroplane. The death roll of the heavier-than-air flying machine contains the names only of the proficient aviators, of men who had passed the stage of the novice and had come to be recognized as among the world's greatest pilots. Undoubtedly the greatest number of these fatalities were due to the carelessness of the aviators themselves, a few were due to imperfect or impractical machines, while fewer still were caused by the sudden breaking of some overstrained part of the working mechanism at what was, so far as the operator's safety was concerned, the most inauspicious moment.

"There are to-day about eighteen hundred aeroplanes in use. Of these, approximately fifteen hundred are in France. Thirty aviators and passengers were killed in aeroplane accidents in 1910—a ratio of deaths to the number of machines in use far less than that which attended the early days of the automobile, the motor boat, the dirigible balloon or even the railroad train. Statistics compiled by the French war office show beyond any doubt that the flying machine, particularly the monoplane, is even to-day a safer vehicle for cross-country travel than any other known mode of conveyance; that there have been fewer accidents, in proportion, of course, to the number of machines and passengers, than with any other type of vehicle. In other words, there were fewer accidents among fifteen hundred aeroplanists in France last year, while they were engaged in cross-country travel, than among fifteen hundred automobilists.

"People, particularly in the United States, have grown used to the idea that flying is an extremely difficult and hazardous art. This is not the case, and



ONLY A SHORT FLIGHT AT FIRST.

Two or three times around the grounds at the height of fifty or seventy-five feet is all that a beginner is permitted to enjoy on first trial.



COMING TO EARTH AGAIN.

Beginners usually come to grief in their first attempt to land. To accomplish this safely, the speed of the engine must be gradually decreased and the machine on the ground before the power is entirely turned off.

and operation of aeroplanes, that cover a period of many months. It had been one of the keenest desires of John Moisant to popularize flying and to help in every way possible the establishment of the art of aviation on the solid basis which the industry deserves. Alfred Moisant has now assumed all the obligations which John Moisant had undertaken, and will, as the executor of his brother's plans and ideas, carry them through to completion.

One of these schools will be located in the immediate vicinity of New York City, either on Long Island, in Westchester County or at some near-by site in New

(Continued on page 213.)

With the Players

By HARRIET QUIMBY

"THE PIPER," AT THE NEW THEATER.
THOSE who like fantasy and poetry will delight in Josephine P. Peabody's dramatization of Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin," which is alternating with "The Blue Bird" at the New Theater for the remainder of the season. At the Stratford competition held last year for the best play written by an English or American author, "The Piper" was awarded the prize. It had its premier production at the Memorial Theater, at Stratford. The part of the Piper, obviously written for a man, was awarded to Edith Wynne Matthison at the New Theater. Although this clever player cannot be entirely satisfactory in the part, she does so well that the performance is not materially marred by her lack of virility. Miss Peabody's version of "The Piper" is as follows: A member of a band of strolling players has, at the request of the townspeople of Hamelin, piped away all the rats and mice, for which he has been promised one thousand guilders. The deed being accomplished, the townspeople decide that the Piper's work is worth only fifteen guilders. To punish them for their deception, the Piper lures away the children of the

the crossways, and shortly thereafter he begins to pipe and the children all wake and begin to dance with him toward their homes. The play is charmingly staged. The market-place scene, the cave in the hollow hill where the children play with rainbows, and the scene of rejoicing in the village of Hamelin upon the restoration of the children are particularly artistic and eloquent.

EUROPEAN THEATER CUSTOMS ESTABLISHED HERE.
 While attending a performance at the New Theater



J. J. SHUBERT,
 Vice-President of the Shubert Theatrical Company.

nowadays, one might easily imagine himself in London, from which the delightful custom of serving ices and mineral water during *entr'acts* has been imported. During the fifteen-minute interval Monday evening, at the performance of "The Piper," a quartet of pretty and smartly dressed ushers tripped down the aisles on either side of the theater, each one carrying a daintily furnished tray filled with assorted ices and bottles of Apollinaris. Patrons of the theater proved willing and even glad to pay for mineral water served in clean glasses, and young and old alike seemed to delight in the novelty of eating an ice to while away the usually tedious interval. It would be a good thing for other theatrical managers to adopt this plan, or, in lieu of the more or less elaborate New Theater service, to have bottled water and individual paper cups served in place of the ice water which is served in twice and even thrice used glasses.



MAUDE ODELL,
 One of the principals in the musical attraction, "The Paradise of Mahomet," in which Grace Van Studdiford is starring.

town. From the busy market-place of the quaint city, the children, fascinated by the haunting strains of the lute, dance merrily away. To a cave in a hollow hill the Piper leads them, and, still under the spell of the music, they lie down and sleep.

The people of Hamelin, perturbed at the loss of their babies, decide to consecrate to God one of their fairest daughters, in the hope that her entrance into a nunnery will be rewarded by a return of their little ones. The procession to the nunnery is broken up by the Piper, who hides by the roadside. Frightened and fascinated by the music, the elders dance away, leaving the girl, whom the Piper promptly reunites with her lover, from whom she was torn by her selfish people. Not until the mother of Jan, a little lame boy, appears in the roadway and pleads with the Piper that her boy be restored to her does he relent. Upon her departure the Piper appeals to a shrine at



EMMY WEHLEN,
 The attractive Viennese singer who is playing a leading role in "Marriage a la Carte," a musical comedy, at the Casino Theater.



MARGUERITE CLARK AND WALTER JONES IN "BABY MINE."
 This farce comedy has been successfully entertaining audiences since early autumn at Nazimova's Thirty-ninth Street Theater.



"EXCUSE ME," AT THE GAIETY THEATER.
 Scene from Henry W. Savage's production of Rupert Hughes's farce.

PAID APPLAUDERS.
 Patrons of the opera at the Metropolitan Opera House are complaining about the prolonged applause from a systematized claque employed for the purpose, which greets the slightest efforts of certain singers. Within the last few seasons it has been found that the hired claque is as much a part of the mimic world on this side of the Atlantic as on the other, where the claque is an institution as old as the theater itself. Paid applauders are by no means confined to the opera. Theater-goers hear undeserved and inappropriate applause whenever they attend a play. It not infrequently happens that, on the opening night of a new production which has so little merit that it is taken off after a week's run, each act has been accorded a dozen or more curtain calls, followed by a demand for a speech from the author. While the claque at the drama may not be systematized and probably does not receive remuneration in cash, there are always a number of regular theater-goers who receive free seats for themselves and their friends, as well as minor favors ranging from a glass of wine to a dinner, indirectly from the management. Those attending the opening of "Chantecler" will remember how the applause from a few brought the curtain up eight times, and would have brought it up a ninth except for indignant hisses from impatient members of the audience who considered the performance unworthy of such demonstration. Applause judiciously

(Continued on page 217.)



BELGIUM.
Count Conrad de Buisseret, Minister, and his American wife.



MEXICO.
Senor Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, Ambassador, and Don de Terreros, Secretary, and the two sons of the Ambassador.



SWITZERLAND.
Dr. Paul Ritter, Minister, and Mrs. Ritter.



PANAMA.
Mr. C. C. Arosemena, Minister, and Mr. Oswaldo Ramirez, Attache.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
Senor Don Emilio C. Joubert, Minister.



ITALY.
Marchese Cusani Confalonieri, Ambassador, and Marchesa Confalonieri.



GREAT BRITAIN.
Right Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador, and Mrs. Bryce.



SWEDEN.
Mr. A. Ekengren, Secretary and Charge d'Affaires.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Senor Jacinto L. Villegas, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires.



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Ambassador, and Baroness Hengelmuller.



HONDURAS.
Dr. Luis Lazo A., Minister, with his family.



SIAM.
Phya Akharsj Varadhara, Minister.



ECUADOR.
Dr. Don Rafael Arizaga, Minister.



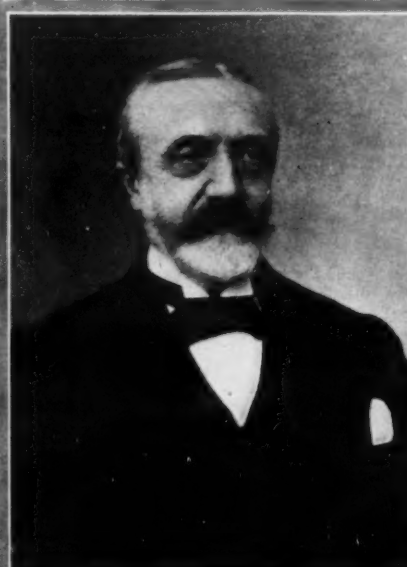
DENMARK.
Count Moltke, Minister.



NORWAY.
H. H. Bryn, Minister.



MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.
A specially posed photograph of the First Lady of the United States.



RUSSIA.
Baron Rosen, Ambassador.



GERMANY.
Count J. H. von Bernstorff, Ambassador, and his daughter.

The Foreign Diplomatic Corps Accredited to Washington

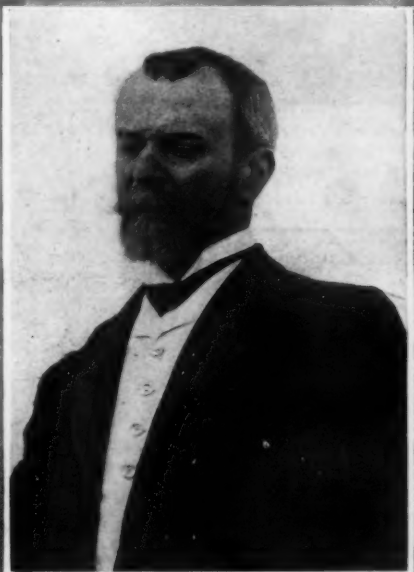
Thirty-three nations are represented on this page by their Ambassadors, Ministers, and Secretaries. It is believed, the most complete ever published of the representatives of the United States.



MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.
A posed photograph of the First Lady of the Nation.



GERMANY.
J. H. von Bernstorff, Ambassador, Countess Bernstorff, and their daughter.



FRANCE.
Mr. J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador.

Foreign Diplomats and to Washington

This page by their Ambassador, Minister or Charge d'Affaires. This series of complete ever published of the representatives of other Powers at the capital of the United States.



BOLIVIA.
Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister.



PERSIA.
Mirza Ali Kuli, Khan, Charge d'Affaires, and Madame Kuli.



SPAIN.
Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, Minister, and Madame Riano.



PERU.
Mr. Felipe Pardo, Minister, and Mrs. Pardo.



CUBA.
Dr. Francisco Carrera Justiz, Minister (at right).



JAPAN.
Baron Yasuya Uchida, Ambassador, and Baroness Uchida.



CHINA.
Mr. Chang Yin Tang, Minister.



NETHERLANDS.
Jonkheer J. Loudon, Minister.



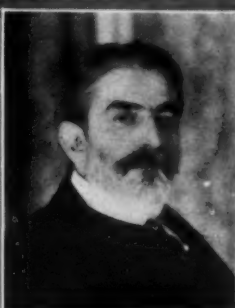
PORTUGAL.
Viscount de Alte, Minister.



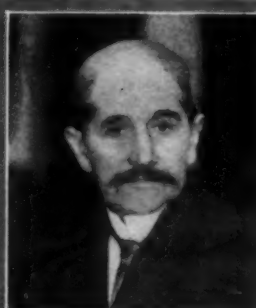
COSTA RICA.
Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister, and his children.



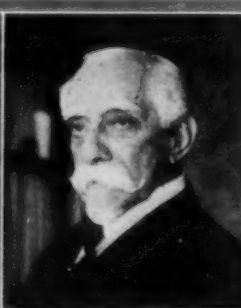
HAITI.
Mr. H. Pauleus Sannon, Minister, and Madame Sannon.



TURKEY.
Youssouf Zia Pacha, Ambassador.



COLOMBIA.
Senor Don de P. Borda, Minister.

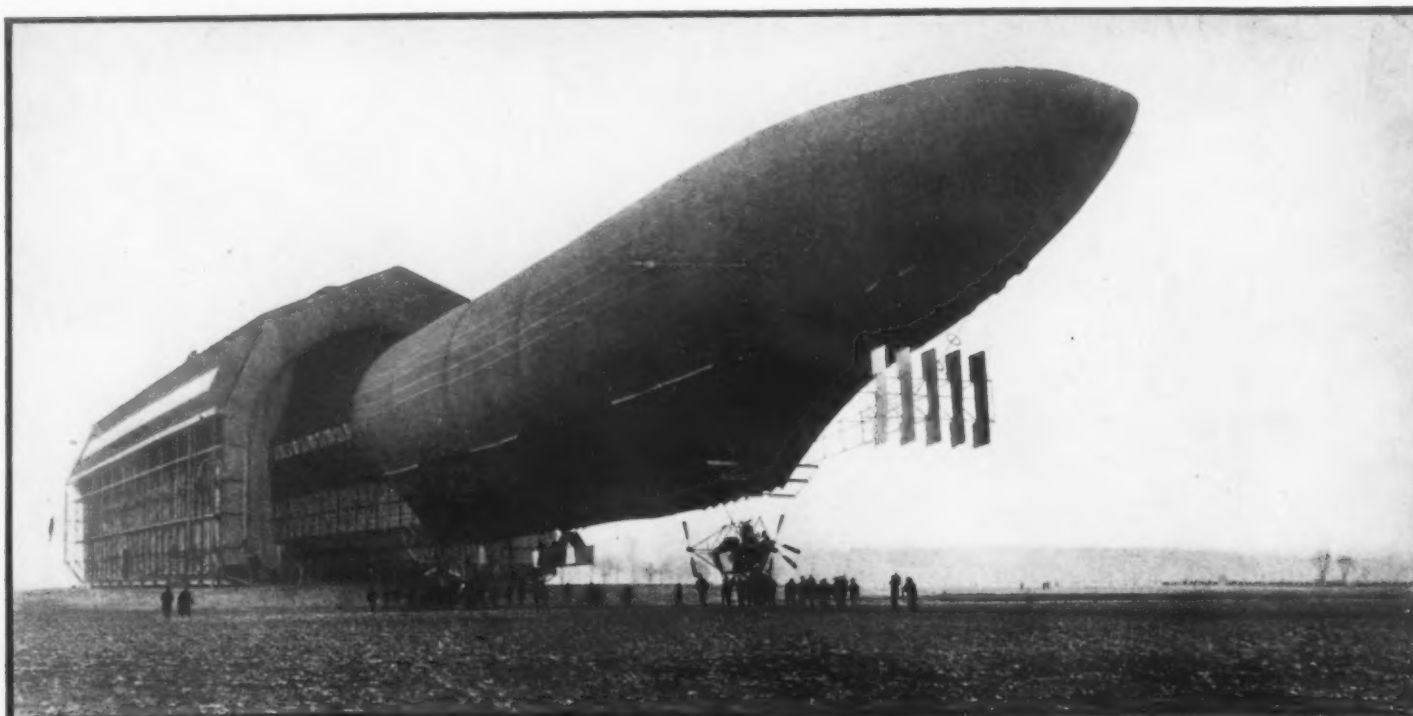


VENEZUELA.
Senor Ezequiel Rojas, Minister.



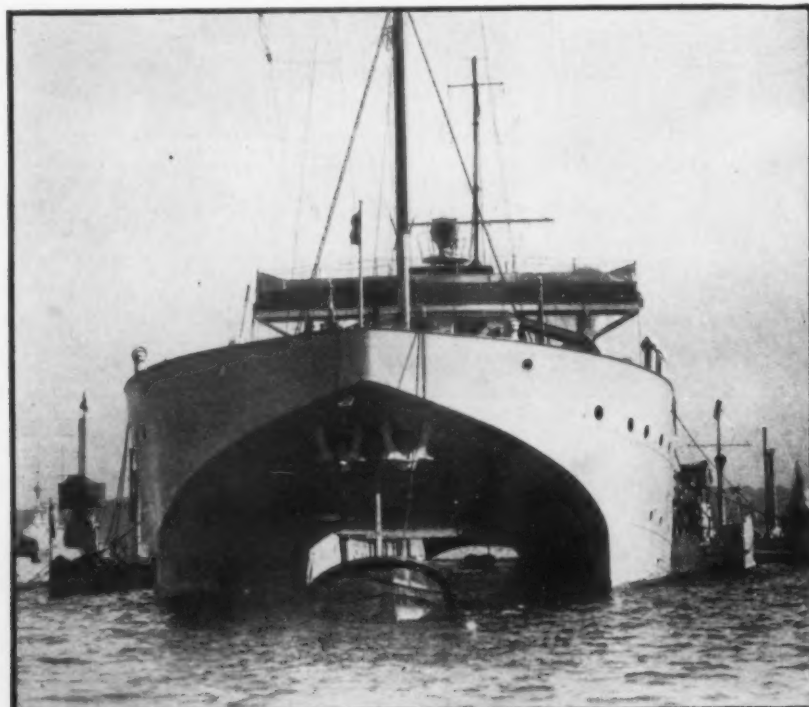
URUGUAY.
Dr. Alfredo de Castro, Secretary.

The Week Abroad



PHOTOGRAPH BY TRAMPUS

THE NEWEST AND THE LARGEST DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IN THE WORLD.
This monster airship, the "Siemens Schuckert," is shown just re-entering its house at Kirsborst, near Berlin. The Germans lead all the other nations in mammoth dirigibles if not in aeroplanes.



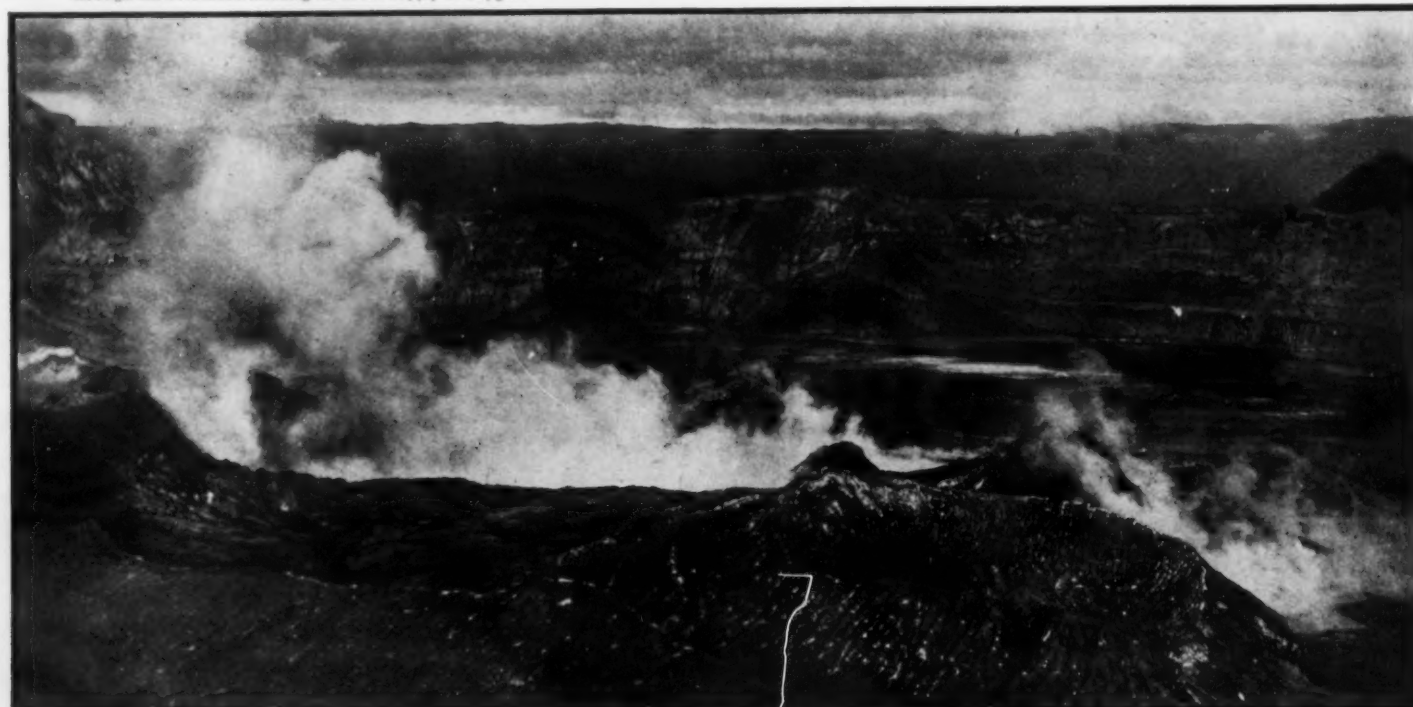
PHOTOGRAPH, INTERNATIONAL PRESS

RAISING THE SUNKEN GERMAN SUBMARINE.
When the "U. 3" went down in the harbor of Kiel, January 17, the salvage ship "Vulcan" shown above gave a demonstration of the possibilities of modern machinery in raising submerged vessels. Three hours after the submarine sank she was raised. Twenty-seven of her crew escaped through the torpedo tube. The captain and two others, however, who were in the conning tower perished through the accidental shutting off of the supply of oxygen.



PHOTOGRAPH BY TRAMPUS

A PICTURE STORY OF A BALLOON DISASTER.
The "Hildebrand," which ascended at Schmargendorf, Germany, December 29, was found three weeks later in an ice-bound pond in Hanover with the corpse of one of the crew in a standing position in the basket of the balloon. The body was concealed by a layer of snow. The fate of the other members of the crew has never been learned.



PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN VAN HORN MOJLEY

THE FIERY TAAL VOLCANO IN THE PHILIPPINES.
Four hundred lives are believed to have been lost by the recent eruption. Five villages about seventy-five miles from Manila were obliterated. Earthquake shocks were felt in the city itself. Eruptions of Taal Volcano are recorded as early as 1641. It is related that when the priest at Sala first heard the noise of the eruption of 1749 he believed it came from the guns of the galleon expected in Manila from Mexico and which was saluting the famous Virgin of Cagsaysay while passing the bay. He only became anxious, he writes, when the number of shots exceeded the royal salute. In 1754 the towns of Taal, Tansuan, Sala and Lipa were destroyed as the result of an eruption. Property in Balayan, thirty miles distant, was damaged and cinders darkened Manila.

Do You Want To Fly?

(Continued from page 208.)

Jersey. Another school will be established at New Orleans, a third in California, either at Los Angeles or San Francisco; a fourth in the Pacific Northwest, and a fifth in or near either Chicago or St. Louis.

Every type of aeroplane which has been proved practical or safe will be utilized in these schools and the students will themselves elect what type of machine they desire to learn on. The preponderance of the school machines will, of course, be monoplanes, because of the greater simplicity, strength and safety of this type of aircraft over the biplane types. Inasmuch as safety in the air depends on speed and as the faster one flies the safer one is, the single-surface flying machine naturally has the call over the double-decker type and will always be recommended by the school instructors when the students request the instructors to make the choice for them.

The method of conducting these aviation schools will be exactly similar to that which has proved so successful abroad. The cost of the school course will probably be \$750 for tuition and such further expense as may be incurred by the student in breakage. The most easily and frequently broken parts of an aeroplane in the hands of a beginner are the propeller and the landing wheels. As a good propeller costs from \$75 to \$125 and the landing wheels far less than that, it would seem that \$1,500 should cover the entire cost of a careful man's flying lessons, particularly if the average of 7,500 francs per scholar in the French schools may be accepted as a basis for the United States.

The system devised for instructing beginners in the art of flying, as outlined by Mr. Moisant, will be similar to that used by the foremost schools in France, supplemented by the experience culled by Mr. Moisant's foreign professional aviators. In brief outline it is as follows:

The first step for the scholar to take is to familiarize himself with the basic principles of the heavier-than-air flying machine.

Having learned the lesson of speed and the safety it carries with it, the beginner studies next the methods of maintaining stability in the machine in the air.

Seated in the operator's place in the aeroplane, the beginner gradually becomes accustomed to the strangeness of his surroundings. He puts his feet on the rudder yoke, by whose movement the right and left motion of the aeroplane is governed and its lateral stability maintained, and learns how to move this yoke without effort. He moves the bell which actuates the wing-flexing devices and the tail controls that regulate the rise or descent of the aeroplane, and, in a word, familiarizes himself with the action of every moving part, without, at this time, being told what each piece of mechanism is for. Having accustomed himself to his surroundings (and the length of time this will take depends entirely on the personal equation), an instructor seats himself next to the student in the machine, which is indoors in its hangar, and explains just what is accomplished by moving this or that part of the controls and why it is necessary to do these things, under what conditions they should be done and how quickly or slowly they should be carried through.

When the pupil feels that he understands these fundamentals, the instructor puts hypothetical questions to him, asking what he would do under such and such atmospheric conditions, and the pupil attempts to carry through the necessary motions. "Now you are one hundred feet up" (let us suppose the instructor is saying), "and a wind gust hits the under side of your right plane, lifting it up and correspondingly lowering your left wing. What are you going to do?" If the pupil has profited by his lessons, he will quickly turn his rear rudder (by means of his feet on the rudder yoke) to the right, which will, of course, cause the machine (were it in the air) to commence swinging to the right. This turning movement slows up the right plane and increases the speed of the left wing, thus causing the right wing to fall and the left wing to rise, until lateral stability is again achieved.

"You are five hundred feet up and you want to come down. How are you going to do it?" may be the instructor's next question. The pupil answers, if he has learned his lesson, by pushing the bell away from him, thus causing the

concave surfaces of the two tail wings to be presented to the air. The tail is thereby raised and, correspondingly, the prow of the craft turned earthward. This position of the tail planes is maintained until the aeroplane is only a few feet from the ground, when they are turned so as to expose their convex surfaces to the air, which causes the tail to be depressed; this brings the machine to a horizontal, whereupon it is again dipped toward the earth, and, finally, the landing wheels are brought gently to the ground.

Having demonstrated that he has learned these essentials, the pupil next enters the monoplane out of doors, so as to grow accustomed to being in the machine in the open, and again goes through the same series of questions, this time put more swiftly and with greater variety. With the machine out of doors, the tail has not been allowed to rest on the ground, as it has on the hangar, but has been lifted on a wooden horse, until the aeroplane has been lifted into a horizontal position, which is the way it will be when flying, except in ascent or descent. Finally the motor is started, the machine having been roped down, with several mechanics holding it besides, and the pupil goes through his short catechism until he has demonstrated that he can and will do the right thing at the right time.

By this time he has learned the feel of the air on his face. The rush of wind churned up by the propeller on the ground is exactly the same as the wind will feel when the aeroplane is in motion. With the machine held in leash, the propeller forces a strong gust of wind past the pilot; aloft, the propeller will screw itself through the air, thus pulling the machine, and then the only wind that strikes the pilot is that which results from any moving body passing rapidly through the air.

Soon the hour arrives when the student is taken up by his instructor, so that he may feel the effect of the air and watch it being counteracted in facile, simple fashion by the expert. Having been a passenger once or twice, the pupil has grown accustomed to being in the air, has confidence in the machine and in himself and is possessed of a desire to "go it alone." Waiting, then, until a comparatively windless hour has arrived, the student enters his machine, its motor is cranked, he gives the release signal and is quickly off the ground. He flies the length of the big aviation field a few feet off the ground and brings his machine gently to earth at the far end of the aerodrome, without having attempted to make a turn. He repeats this straightaway flight as many times and at such heights as he himself desires, and soon finds that it is as easy to make a turn as it was to fly in a straightaway direction. Within the brief moments that have been required for these simple maneuvers, he has become an airman. He has solved this problem which once seemed so complex to him, but which he finds, on personal trial, to be one of the easiest he has ever encountered.

The beginner finds that he has developed a new, a sixth, sense, one which combines seeing and feeling things before they happen, a sort of telepathy between operator and machine. He finds that flying is, indeed, the simple thing he has been told it is by his instructor, and that, like himself, any normal, healthy person can quickly master the essentials in the art of flying.



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New York

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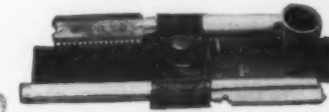
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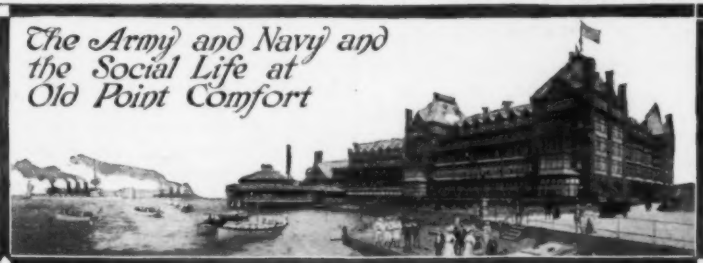


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STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Leather Company wrote me for advice as to whether they should send their proxies to the company or to J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, large stockholders in the company, who are asking for proxies in the interests of the minority stockholders. In former years it was the common custom of every shareholder to send his or her proxy to the officers of the company whenever proxies were requested. The officers send out printed proxies to stockholders, with a request that they be signed and returned. They usually send a stamped envelope, bearing the printed address of the company, to facilitate prompt receipt of the proxies. Many believed it was their duty to fill out the blank proxy and send it to the company. In this way the officers were given full control, even when they held little or no stock.

In these days stockholders are learning that it is not necessary to send proxies to the officers. If they cannot use them in their own interests, they can send them to some one who will represent them at the meeting. They lose nothing by not filling out proxy blanks. In the matter of the Central Leather Company, Bache & Co. were moving to secure as many proxies as possible, so as to be in position to demand a reasonable representation on the board of directors. With this representation they sought to secure more regular and fuller statements to the shareholders, so that the latter would know what the company was doing and that dividends would be made as promptly as possible. This is much like the movement on the part of the stockholders of the American Ice Company, hundreds of whom have sent their proxies to me or written that they would send them in the interests of the minority shareholders.

In England it is the custom for stockholders to attend annual meetings and take an active interest in the proceedings, to ask questions and to praise or blame the officers, as they see fit. As a result, an annual meeting of stockholders in England is a matter of deep interest. In this country few stockholders attend annual meetings and they receive scant consideration. It will be recalled that the late President Havemeyer, of the Sugar Company, bluntly told his stockholders, at an annual meeting, that he would not make a report and that the business of the company was not a matter he would take up with the shareholders. On his death it was found that he held little of the company's stock. Yet, by virtue of the proxies sent him every year, he was kept in full control.

I am glad to say that conditions are

changing for the better in this country. Stockholders' meetings are more generally attended than they were and officers of companies, under the compulsion of stronger laws, are paying more attention to requests of stockholders for information. It is not fair to put the blame entirely on the officers. If stockholders are so indifferent to their own interests as to send their proxies to the very officers of whom they complain, and if they are so indifferent that they will not attend annual meetings and take an active part in the proceedings, they have little right to complain. This is the season of the year when many annual meetings are being held. My readers should take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The stock market shows signs of increasing strength. Months ago I said that signs pointed to the accumulation of securities by large purchasers and that those who had money with which to buy and to follow stocks down, on further recessions, might begin to come into the market. It is true that financial writers, at that time, were mostly on the bear side. This is not unusual when powerful interests are picking up stocks. They often do this under the cover of depressing reports. They buy when others sell and they sell when everybody is eager to buy. Let my readers bear this fact in mind.

O., New York: I know of no quotation on the Eucalyptus Plantation stock.

Pen., California, Ky.: The After-Thought Mining Co. is reported in the Copper Handbook as "Dead."

W. E. L., Hugo, Okla.: I am unable to give you information in reference to the International Auto and Engine Co. It is not a Wall Street security.

B., Jackson, Minn.: The M. W. Savage concern is not a Wall Street institution and I am unable to advise.

W., Harlan, Iowa: No statement has been made by the U. S. L. and H. Co. to the stockholders excepting one to the effect that the plant is running at full capacity on a profitable basis.

American, Vt.: I regard American Tobacco pref. and American Woolen pref. as "reasonably safe" with a fair chance of selling higher if business conditions improve and the trust decisions are conservative.

J., Auburn, N. Y., and A. R. T., Torrington, Conn.: I do not advise the purchase of Columbian Magazine stock as an investment. You probably read of the recent litigation in which a former officer endeavored to restrain the payment of dividends.

S., York, Pa.: I do not advise the purchase of the Green Mt. Con. Mining stock. It is difficult to find a market for such securities if you wish to sell at any time. Allis Chalmers is at the present price a fair speculation and safer than the pref. stock.

H., Dallas, Tex.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Fortune Colony. Don't let any stranger make you believe that he is trying to do you a particular favor by letting you buy some of the stock he is selling.

G., New Orleans, La.: The Colusa-Leonard Extension Company was organized in 1906 with a capital of \$5,000,000. The mines are in good territory but the property is highly capitalized and decidedly speculative. I know of no quotation for the stock.

W., Iron Bridge, Pa.: I do not believe that if the Interstate Commerce Commission should decide against the railroad the stock of the Pennsylvania would show a serious decline. Most of the railroads have discounted, in part, at least, the fear of such a conclusion.

M. C., Columbus, O.: I do not regard the bonds of the International Construction Company as in the investment class. They are speculative. The road is new and its earning power remains to be demonstrated. The bonds have usually been sold with a stock bonus, I understand.

T. O. M., Buffalo, N. Y.: I do not advise it from the investment standpoint. The Arizona Cananea Mines Corporation is not a dividend-paying company. It is a curb stock quoted now at about three to three and one-half. It is highly speculative. I do not advise it from the investment standpoint.

D., Cincinnati, O.: I. The Indian Refining Co. appears to be doing a prosperous business. As an investment the gold notes would be the best. 2. U. S. Cast Iron and Pipe paid its quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. last December. It has been more affected by the business recession than by fears of tariff tinkering. It is a fair speculation in view of the improved business outlook.

(Continued on page 215.)

FINANCIAL

Almost Any Man

wants to save money but the trouble is that most people do not know how to save. There are so many opportunities to spend that anyone who does not have a very strong will, must have some plan provided for him or must have some very desirable object in view to be attained by saving.



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How to Prevent Strikes.

LYNN, Mass., the world's biggest shoe manufacturing center, has projected a peace council, the object of which will be to prevent strikes. Best of all, the initiative comes from the operatives. Walter G. Murphy, president of the Goodyear Operatives' Union, has undertaken to appear before each of the unions connected with the industry and outline the plans for the proposed organization. The proposition calls for a central council, with a representative from each union and with representatives also of the general business interests of the city and the shoe manufacturers. The Goodyear operatives and the heelers have already declared in favor of the plan. The peace council is to have the power to restrain any union from declaring a strike until all efforts to settle the difficulties by arbitration have failed. Back of this plan are the same general principles that underlie the Canadian conciliation and arbitration act. Some day we may have in the United States comprehensive legislation along the lines of the Canadian law, but, until that day comes, individual industries cannot do better than formulate plans of their own for the prevention of strikes.

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There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists.

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"For about 12 months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything on my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation.

"I took quantities of medicine and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer and soon lost 15 pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life.

"I found that I had been eating too much starchy food which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 214.)

T. W. C., New York: I can get no trace of the oil company to which you refer.

L., Fairmount, Minn.: I am unable to give you an answer on the Standard Home Co. It has no connection with Wall St.

K., Hartford, Conn.: The last report of United Dry Goods was favorable. United Fruit is also reporting heavy earnings. Pullman has the highest investment quality of the stocks on your list.

S., New York: 1. It would be more advisable to buy bonds recognized on the Stock Exchange and that have a regular market. 2. Write to N. W. Halsey & Co., bankers, 49 Wall Street, New York, for their descriptive bond "Circular L 57." It will interest you.

M., Portland, Ore.: Corn Products common is a fairly good speculative stock because of the talk of the retirement of the pref. which would be somewhat in the interest of the common. The pref. is entitled to 7 per cent. dividends and has not been receiving them in full. No dividends have been paid on the common.

S., New York: If one wishes to invest in oil stocks he better take those of established reputation and on the dividend list. Standard oil sells a little above 600 and pays 40 per cent. per year, and Texas Co. around 135 and pays 10 per cent. a year. The fact that Rear-Admiral Evans is at the head of an oil company does not particularly commend the shares.

Young Man, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. Better study some of the ways of Wall Street and some of the terms it uses. 2. Drop a postal to Norman W. Puters & Co., members Conn. Stock Exchange of New York, 74 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet on "Cardinal Principles of Wall Street." This firm solicits small or large accounts from my readers.

G., New York: A large number of so-called realty companies and real estate propositions are seeking to sell their securities in different parts of the country. Many are questionable in their methods. You have a right to suspect any who offer to give you extraordinary inducements. It is impossible for me to be familiar with all of these companies. There are well established realty corporations concerning whose securities there can be no question. Always deal with these.

G. O. H., Hartford, Conn.: 1. This is not a good time to sell copper stocks at a loss. A revival in the copper market must inevitably come some day and then the patient holder will get his reward. 2. Wiggins & Elwell, 55 State Street, Boston, Mass., are members of the Boston Stock Exchange and will be glad to advise my readers concerning the outlook for any particular copper stock in which they may have an interest. They invite correspondence.

M. L., Baltimore, Md.: The Texas Company (it is not called the Texas Oil Company) increased its capital last May from \$18,000,000 to \$36,000,000. Last year it sold \$3,000,000 first mortgage, 6 per cent. gold notes and is about to issue \$12,000,000 more. The company has very large oil properties in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana with refineries, pipe lines, etc., and paying 10 per cent., the stock looks cheap around 135, at which it has recently been selling. Its friends believe it to be worth \$200 a share, they tell me.

Railroad, Easton, Pa.: It is impossible to advise as to what stockholders of the Cieneguita Securities Co. should do in the matter of making a loan to the corporation. From the statement of the company money must be furnished from some source and it is obvious that the value of the property is yet to be demonstrated. It would seem as if those on the inside who are familiar with the property should be able to raise the necessary amount, which is not large, and thus manifest their confidence in their proposition.

Spec., Denver, Col.: 1. Fifty shares of U. S. L. and H. com. at present prices would cost you a little over \$100. With every increase of \$1 in the price, you would, of course, make \$50 less commission charges. 2. Better buy something which has a market either on the exchange or on the curb than to buy the widely advertised shares of mining companies for which you could not find a market in an emergency. 3. Write a postal to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for a copy of their free booklet on the advantages of fractional lot trading.

Odd Lots, San Francisco, Cal.: 1. By "odd lots" lots of less than one hundred shares are meant. It does not mean odd stocks. 2. K. C. S. Southern pref. pays 4 per cent. At around 65 it looks like a good speculation. I think better of Corn Products Refining pref. at a little under 80. It pays 5 per cent. and earns more. 3. Any broker will buy small lots for you. You will be interested in the circular on the subject published by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, and members New York Stock Exchange at 71 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Odd Lot Circular 110."

Eager, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. It is usually wisest to venture in the stock market after it has had a long period of liquidation. For that reason many are beginning to buy now. 2. Better divide your purchases into four or five lots of 20 or 25 shares each. 3. I would not sacrifice American ice. You can send your proxy for the annual meeting to me to be used with others I have received. 4. Connor & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau Street, New York, give special attention to the investment of small sums. They will send you a list of low priced securities if you will write them for it and mention Jasper.

L. C. H., New Haven, Conn.: 1. Walston H. Brown & Bros., 45 Wall Street, New York, deal in U. S. Light and Heating Co. The information you want is embodied in their "Circular A." Write them for it. 2. Harvey A. Willis & Co., 32 Broadway, New York, will give any of my readers a list of such stocks as they may be particularly interested in and information regarding them. 3. I have no report on either of the companies. They are not connected with Wall Street. If you will write to N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, for their pamphlet discussing public service corporation securities, you will find it of interest. They will be glad to send it to you if you will mention Jasper.

F., Flushing, Iowa, and B., Niagara Falls, N. Y.: 1. U. S. Light and Heating might be termed a business man's speculation. The pref. paying 7 per cent. and netting over 8 per cent. at present prices is a fair purchase, but the common around 2 has the greater speculative opportunity. Write to Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, for their recent circular on this stock. It will interest you. 2. George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York, have issued a circular embracing a comparative statement of eighteen of the more prominent industrial pref. stocks showing past and present price and income yield. These reports are the best evidences of the business the companies do. Burr & Co. will be glad to send their circular to any of my readers who may write for it. 3. Vir.-Car. Chem. sold last year at between 47 and 66. Paying 1 1/4 per cent. quarterly, it is an attractive speculation in spite of the rise it has had.

Interested, Brookline, Mass.: Be careful not to undertake to get too much on your investments. I do not recognize the company to which you refer. For a person who wants to be entirely safe in making an investment on which he can make at first a small payment and increase it as his surplus increases, I know of nothing better than the 4 1/2 per cent. bond certificates of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, of which such noted millionaires as John Jacob Astor and others are directors. You can begin by making such small payments as \$10 per month. Many of my readers are using their money this way instead of depositing it in a savings bank at a less rate and this trust company is as safe as a savings bank. You can get particulars by sending to the company for their little booklet on "The Safe Way to Save."

NEW YORK, February 16, 1911.

JASPER.

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When you come to think it over—

It isn't necessary or advisable to deal with an agent when you want to arrange life-insurance.

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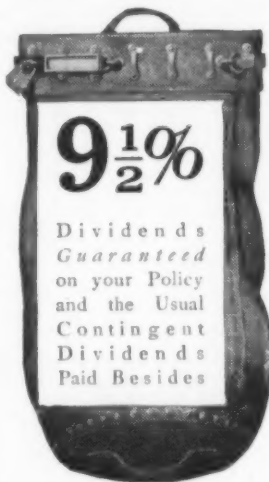
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The saving is decisive and permanent, making the net cost of your insurance in the POSTAL LIFE lower than in any other company.

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In arranging a POSTAL Policy, you can cut him out and save money for yourself just as



Dividends
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Dividends
Paid Besides

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It has ample capital and resources to meet every demand now and in the future; it issues all the standard forms of legal-reserve insurance, and all its policies are approved by the critical New York State Insurance Department.

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In your letter be sure to state:

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2. The exact date of your birth.

It will pay you to find out what the Company will do for you personally. Just write and say: "Mail me personal particulars about insurance as per advertisement in LESLIE'S."

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A copy of this picture alone will cost you 50 cents when this special offer is withdrawn. Take advantage of this opportunity.

No collection of pictures is complete without "Sally in Our Alley," by one of the most famous artists in America.

Our beautifully illustrated catalogue contains a very complete list of lively subjects from which to choose engravings suitable for your library, den, parlor, living room or billiard room or as holiday, birthday or wedding gifts. Order now!

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

MANY readers have written me requesting advice on the kind of life-insurance policy to take out. The choice of a policy is much like that of a profession. One kind is best for one individual, another for another. I may, however, outline some of the elements that should enter into the choice of a policy. When does one want the payment on the policy? If the policy is for the protection of the home, the straight life is a good form. If one wants the policy to mature at the end of a given period in case one does not die before, the endowment policy meets this need. The latter is more in the nature of investment than the former. Unless the sum finally received be wisely invested, one may die without leaving any protection for the home. How long does one want to pay premiums? Often a man wants his payments to stop about the time he retires from work. For the average man—or woman—the twenty-payment life is what is wanted. Twenty years seems to be the happy medium to obtain a rate that is not very much larger than whole-life payments. Many men are afraid of "mining sharks" and "gold-brick sellers" who prey upon widows. They prefer to have their widows receive a certain amount annually or monthly. For such men the annuity policy is just the thing. A compromise between the forms of payment is the policy which pays the death loss in a certain number of installments. A widow with children to educate might need a larger sum than that provided by the annuity policy. For her the last mentioned is most convenient. The man who cannot make up his mind will find policies which have several options at maturity for the beneficiary. As I have said before, I should be glad to answer any special inquiries from readers about different forms of policies.

S., Chicago, Ill.: I think well of the Home Life of New York.
B., Hennepin, Ill.: The Union Central is by far the older company of the two and better able, therefore, to give you satisfaction.
H., Cambridge, Minn.: 1. I would always give preference to an old line company. 2. The Scandia was established as recently as 1905.
N., Kearney, Neb.: 1. You are wise in making the change from an assessment association to an old line company. 2. The Northwestern Mutual stands well.
O. W., Chicago, Ill.: The Bankers Life of Nebraska is a good company of its class. It is not as large as many others. I would prefer one of the latter.
T., Temple, Texas: The Kansas City Life was established in 1895, and the Great Southern only a couple of years ago. I could hardly make a fair comparison at this time.
N., Seattle, Wash.: The Kansas City Life was organized in 1895 and reports increasing business and a satisfactory surplus. Expenses of management seem pretty liberal.
R., Sunbury, Pa.: I do not believe in assessment insurance because its history is strewn with wrecks, while in these days the failure of an old line company is exceedingly rare.
B., East Palestine, O.: The Pittsburgh Life and Trust was established in 1903. Its last report indicates that it is prosperous. It is not one of the oldest or largest companies.
T., Michigan: The Bankers Life of Des Moines is in the assessment class. For reasons frequently given I do not regard assessment associations with great favor.
S., Alamosa, Col.: It is advisable always to give preference to a well established rather than to a newly organized company which has to meet all the vicissitudes of keen and active competition.
F., Buffalo, N. Y.: The Columbian National of Boston was established as recently as 1902. Expenses of management are somewhat liberal. An older company might be more satisfactory.
N., Manchester, N. H.: It would be discreet to drop your assessment policy and retain the income policy in the Prudential Life, which will give your widow an annuity of \$150 per year for 20 years at a cost of \$44 per year. I know of no better policy of the kind. For a temporary benefit any of the associations to which you refer might do.
R., Havana, Ill.: It must be obvious that every assessment association similar to the one you mention must constantly increase its losses from year to year because of the increasing number of deaths among its members. This may be offset for a time by increased membership, but in the end the death losses must be a serious matter and necessitate heavier assessments.
B., Detroit, Mich.: S., Oklahoma, H., Omaha, Neb., and W., Trinidad, Col.: The fact that the State Superintendent of Insurance of New York, who is conceded to be very conservative and careful, has authorized the absorption of the Provident Savings Life by the Postal Life is favorable to the latter. It would indicate that you had better make the transfer and get the benefit of the premiums you have paid. I would do so.
W., Newport, Ky.: I do not advise you to take out the assessment insurance to which you refer. No matter what may be told you it tends to reason that as the death rate increases the assessments must increase. This has been the history of all the assessment associations and will be until they raise their rates to the standard. In an old line company your rate is fixed at the start and you get the benefit of dividends that the policy earns. If you are compelled to give up the policy it has value, but if you give up your assessment insurance the benefit ceases.

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Write Now enclosing only 50c, stamps or silver, for this great bargain offer
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With the Players.

(Continued from page 209.)

offered proves an encouragement to players and is, therefore, not to be discouraged; but it requires an artist of extraordinary merit to deserve more than one or two encores.

LEW FIELDS IN A NEW PLAY AT THE BROADWAY.

Lew Fields has brought to Broadway the most elaborate spectacular production that we have had for some time. With a cast of twenty-four principals, including Gertrude Quinlan, Lillian Lee, Ethel Johnson, Lawrence Wheat, Bert Leslie, Vernon Castle and Joseph Kane, all of whom are more or less well known throughout the country, and of fifty or more chorus girls and men, "The Hen-Pecks" furnishes a running fire of dramatized vaudeville, filled with fun and cleverness, for which Mr. Fields is famous. Henry Peck's farm at Cranberry Cove, the opening scene, furnishes opportunity for Mr. Fields to put the audience into immediate good humor. As a farmer, the comedian dexterously feeds a baby pig with milk from a bottle, shoos real chickens and ducks and geese around the stage, and he falls into an old well, from which he has difficulty in getting to the surface again on the rope which supports an old oaken bucket. A barber-shop scene causes shouts of appreciative laughter from apparently heartless men, who watch the contortion of a brother in the chair under charge of the comedian. Those who desire a lively entertainment without exciting their brain in the least cannot do better than to purchase seats at the Broadway.

"OUR WORLD," AT THE GARRICK THEATER.

Walter Hackett's play, which opened Monday at the Garrick Theater, is to be succeeded so quickly by another production that a lengthy review of it is scarcely worth while. The story of "Our World" deals in a superficial way with heredity. The curtain rises upon a woman of notorious early history, who has reformed and is leading a quiet life with her beautiful young daughter. The daughter is affianced to a son of a prominent physician. When the physician calls to talk over the plan of the marriage, he recognizes in the mother the woman he had known in younger days. He consents to his son's marriage to the daughter of this woman upon condition that the latter be sent into the world to have her fling, as he calls it. If she succumbs to temptation within a limited period, she has inherited the taint of her mother and the engagement is to be broken. If she proves impervious to temptation, the theory of heredity is to lose a disciple in the physician. The girl is taken to the city, where she plunges into the gayety of society. She all but falls. The reason why she does not is decidedly frail. During her probation the girl is rather brutally told of her mother's former life. All ends well in the last act, during which the physician reaches the conclusion that there is nothing in heredity. There are a couple of good scenes and some serious thought in the play, but the crude working out of the story has condemned it for theatrical entertainment. The production is not entirely without good, however, since it serves to reintroduce Amelia Gardner. The play also gives us an opportunity to observe the improvement not only in the acting, but also in the appearance, of Doris Keane. Judging from her present work, her career will be well worth watching.

PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE's dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Pomander Walk | Wallack's Theater |
| The Slim Princess | Globe |
| The Gamblers | Maxine Elliott's |
| The Spring Maid | Liberty |
| Naughty Marietta | New York |
| Madame Sherry | New Amsterdam |
| William Collier | Collier's Theater |
| Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm | Republic |
| The Concert | Belasco |
| Marriage à la Carte | Casino |
| The Havoc | Bijou |
| The Deep Purple | Lyric |
| Chantecler | Knickerbocker |
| Way Down East | Majestic |
| Sire | Criterion |
| The Boss | Astor |
| The Hen-Pecks | Broadway |
| Seven Sisters | Lyceum |
| Alice Sit by the Fire and | Empire |
| The Twelve Pound (\$60) Look | New Theater |
| The Piper | Cohan's |
| The Blue Bird | Daly's |
| Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford | Herald Square |
| The Faun | |
| The Balkan Princess | |
| The Hippodrome | |



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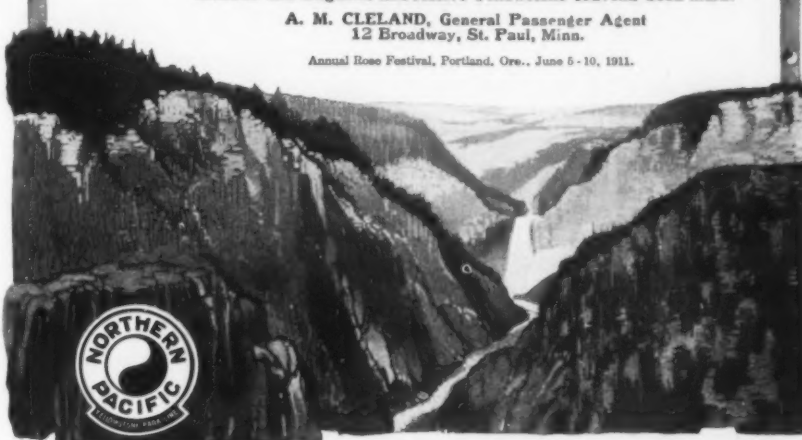
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Annual Rose Festival, Portland, Ore., June 5-10, 1911.



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The Informer.

(Continued from page 206.)

"Then she's got to die?"
Struck by the tragedy in the old man's voice, the doctor looked up.

"Has she got to die?" repeated Brother Joshua.

The doctor looked for a moment at the old preacher. Then he turned to the young man with him.

"What do you think?"
"There aren't many instruments, sir."

"Will they be sufficient?"
The young man shrugged and opened the doctor's valise.

"I guess we can handle it," he said, when he had looked.

"But it'll be—"
"Then let's get at it. We owe the baby a chance. And we are losing time."

He rose and gave one comprehensive glance at the contents of the room, noting the rude table, the "split-bottom" chairs, the chromos on the walls. From a surgeon's point of view it was almost hopeless, but when he spoke his voice was sharp with decision. His precise orders to the women made them move as though each word were a whip. Water was started boiling, towels and sheets were brought forth, the kitchen table was scoured—all made ready with a speed that surprised even the doctor himself. While the table was being prepared, the young man was busy with the instruments and the child.

"Ready, Jim?" asked the doctor presently.

"All ready."

The child was asleep, ether having brought peace to her tortured body. The doctor picked up the scalpel. There was a sudden stain of blood.

Jane Howard fell fainting. No one noticed her. Another cut—another. The deft fingers of the doctor searched—searched. Over in the corner Brother Joshua sat watching and muttering into his beard.

"It's a miracle o' Gawd!" he was repeating.

Suddenly there was a tramping of many feet on the porch. Some one rapped imperiously on the door. Tom Cairn and the moonshiners had reached the cabin. When the rap sounded, every one in the room, except the doctors, started as though struck. The surgeons worked on, heeding nothing.

Another knock—another. "Open that door!" cried Tom Cairn.

Brother Joshua rose and went out. He opened the door and confronted the crowd of angry men.

"What do you want?" he demanded sternly.

"We wants ol' man Howard an' we's a-goin' to git him," snarled Tom. For the first time in his life he defied the preacher.

"By God, we'll git him if we has to go through hell for him," muttered Jake Fellows. Brother Joshua swept his eyes over the crowd.

"Does you all know what's a-goin' on in here?" he asked.

"Yes, we knows!" cried Tom fiercely.

"We knows that ol' man Howard has done informed us to the revenues, an' we's come to fix him."

Again Brother Joshua swept the crowd with his eyes. They quailed a little.

"What give ye such a notion?" he asked.

"I seen ol' man Howard go to that 'ar camp myself, less'n an hour ago," said Tom. "He knows we is a-stillin' to-night, an' he went—"

Just then old man Howard, attracted by the loud voices, came out of the room and stood beside Brother Joshua. The crowd on the porch surged forward and more than one rifle was half raised. Brother Joshua motioned them back.

"Stand whar ye are!" he commanded angrily. "John, these here fools thinks ye are an informer."

"Gawd A'mighty!" cried old man Howard.

"They says they's come to fix ye. They thinks ye went to that 'ar camp jest a while ago to inform on 'em."

"They're lyin'—"

"Shet up, John," said the preacher gently. "You ain't needin' no defense. Thar ain't a straighter man in this here settlement than you. These here fools knows it, too."

The old preacher turned fiercely on the crowd. "I'll show ye what brother Howard went to that 'ar camp fer!" he

cried. "Stand them guns ag'in' the wall!"

The men, startled, obeyed.
"Now come in here, an' walk light. I'll show ye!"

Brother Joshua led the way into the room and the men shuffled in behind him. At the table the two doctors worked, not noticing, not looking up. The men gasped. Some turned suddenly white. All were mute for a moment.

"Gawd!" cried Jake Fellows. His face blanched and he stumbled out of the room. The rest of the men followed. Brother Joshua and old man Howard went out with them.

"You knows now, I reckon," said the preacher, when he faced the crowd in the yard. "You ought to be ashamed."

The men did not reply. They huddled together, abashed, astonished.

"You ought to be ashamed," repeated the preacher.

Tom Cairn drew his hand across his dry lips and left the crowd. Hesitatingly he approached old man Howard.

Jake Fellows, after a second's indecision, followed him.
"We is fools," said Tom. "Ye ain't the man to inform us. Somebody started sayin' ye wuz, an' we all took it up. I—I—knows ye ain't no kind o' man to inform—"

He laid his hand on old man Howard's shoulder.

"That's right," said Jake. Then, awkwardly, as he turned away, "I hopes the little gal gits well."

The crowd of men came up and shook old man Howard's hand in silence, then went away—all except Tom Cairn. He followed Brother Joshua into the house, and, as he crossed the hall, he stumbled over Jane Howard, who lay sobbing on the floor.

"Jane, gal," he murmured. He reached down and gathered her in his arms. "Let's go out here, honey," he whispered, carrying her to the porch. "I've been a fool, Jane!"

In the room the doctors were finishing their work. Old man Howard and Brother Joshua watched anxiously while the bandages were being pinned.

"Will she git well, sir?" Brother Joshua asked the doctor.

"Unless we have bad luck, she ought to," replied the doctor. He lifted the child from the table and put her on the bed. His sharp voice gave precise directions to the women, his fingers sought the tiny wrist for a moment, and he smiled. Old man Howard handed him his coat.

"Let's go out on the porch," suggested Brother Joshua. "Ye must be hot, doctor."

The three went out into the night. They did not see Tom Cairn as he sat in the shadow, with Jane in his arms.

"Wuz ye bothered by that 'ar crowd?" asked the preacher.

The doctor smiled. "We never let anything trouble us," he said. "I merely wondered. Who were they?"

Old man Howard and the preacher told him what had happened.

"So they thought you were an informer, eh?" laughed the doctor.

Old man Howard nodded.

"And that I was a revenue officer?" The doctor's voice had a queer note in it. "What would have happened if—er—I had been?"

"They'd have lynched ye, an' me, too, I reckon," said old man Howard. "It wuz a close call."

"It wuz, sho'," Brother Joshua agreed.

The doctor put his hands in his coat pockets. "Close call," he murmured. "Well, I should say it was!" He paused a moment in thought. Then he caught his vest, and, with a single pull, unbuttoned it. "Look!" he said.

Brother Joshua and old man Howard started back.

"Lawd!" muttered the preacher.

Pinned to the doctor's shirt, where it had been concealed by his vest, was a revenue officer's badge.

From the shadows of the porch, Tom Cairn saw. He reached for his rifle. Jane clutched him around the neck.

"Tom!" she whispered.

The mountaineer hesitated a moment. Then he put the rifle back against the wall.

"I ain't a-goin' to hurt him," he said, kissing her. "Yo' daddy sho' wa'n't no informer, Jane!"

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The Forum

READY-MADE OPINION.

Paul D. Cravath.

THE TIME has come when the chorus of attack and apology must give way to a courageous discussion of the problem. I will suggest some of the erroneous views that prevail. Our opinions are largely the result of headlines in the newspapers and cartoons in the popular magazines. If I had a debate with my enemy, I



PHOTOGRAPH, BROWN BROS.
PAUL D. CRAVATH.

would give him the editorials and even the news columns if he would give me the headlines. The side of the corporations hasn't got into the headlines, although it has sometimes got into the news columns. The first exception is the present hearing on freight rates. I will take the packing industry as an example, because I am counsel for one of the concerns and am informed as to the facts. The packers are not even remotely to blame for the high price of meat, but by combination have lowered the cost of production. Like the rest of us, they are the victims of the increased cost of the cattle.

AMERICAN MEN FOR AMERICAN GIRLS.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

I WILL say frankly that I do not approve of this habit our American girls have of going to Europe for husbands. While I do not like to criticize the men they choose—they have always been very gracious to me—I do not think them as honorable as the men these girls could find at home. Especially is this so in regard to their marital relations. An American girl who marries a foreigner in a way has retro-



PHOTOGRAPH, CLINEDINST.
MRS. C. W. FAIRBANKS.

graded. She is accepting ideals of life which American men have outgrown for something decidedly better. I think the whole social fabric of Europe far below that of America in quality. As I said before, our men, in their dealings with women, are more honorable, and American women are more intellectual. The thing in the United States that delights me is the number of poor women you meet daily who are well educated. Now, you never see that in other countries. There the only cultivated women you find are of leisure classes.

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CURLING IS GREAT SPORT.
Members of the St. Andrew's Curling Club practicing at Van Courtlandt Park, New York.

Sporting Gossip

By ED. A. GOEWY

THE CENTER of the world's wrestling activity is just now in the middle West, and maybe the boys out there are not wise as to what is going on. Ask one of them whom he will bet on if Hackenschmidt and Gotch meet on the mat this year, and he will give you a knowing wink and remark something to this effect: "Bet on Gotch, for he'll never wrestle again unless he's absolutely certain he's going to win."

It is stated on good authority that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is about to make certain moves that will put amateur rowing in this country on a par with the sport in England. The first step to be taken will be to select a permanent home for the American championship races. The most logical place is Saratoga Lake, the scene of most of the pioneer and many of the later American aquatic struggles, both amateur and professional, and it is likely to be selected. The only possible objection to it has been that the water on the three and four mile courses has not always been dependable for smoothness; but with the shorter National Association distance, which is now one and a quarter miles, this stretch is so well protected that it insures almost continuous good water.

Half a hundred crew candidates are busy at Princeton these days, under the direction of Dr. Spaeth, getting into shape for the intercollegiate regatta this season.

Little Miller Huggins, of the St. Louis Cardinals, was credited last season with drawing 116 bases on balls in 151 games in which he took part. The record made by Huggins was a fine one, but it does not equal the one made by Johnny McGraw back in 1899, when Mac was the manager of the Baltimore Orioles. According to the official scores, McGraw did not fail to reach first on wide ones at least once in the first 64 games played and in 95 games his total of free passes was 108. During his career as a player McGraw was recognized as the best natural waiter in baseball. His exceptionally fine eye enabled him to measure distances very accurately.

Paul A. Sorg, who defeated Alfred G. Vanderbilt in record time in the ten-mile coaching race at the National Horse Show last fall, has announced his intention of dispersing his big stable of show horses and driving from New York to San Francisco with a coach and four. Mr. Sorg has arranged to hold a public sale of all his prize-winning hackneys and high-steppers in New York City on March 21st, and on April 2d will start from the metropolis on what will be the longest and most difficult coaching trip yet attempted by either an amateur or a professional four-in-hand whip.

A deal was consummated recently in Tulsa, Okla., and a contract signed by which F. B. Ufer, a wealthy oil man and sportsman of that town, purchased W. F. Stone's contract with Carl Morris (the "hope of the white race") for \$25,000. Stone picked up Morris when the boxer was an unknown and when no one else would pay any attention to him. By the terms of the new contract Stone surrenders all interest in Morris. Ufer is a very wealthy man and he is going

to make a champion of Morris if plenty of money can do the trick. He will at once erect a gymnasium for his protegee and equip it with \$15,000 worth of the latest paraphernalia. Bob Armstrong, Joe Chynski and other well-known old-time champions will be secured to take charge of the training.

I saw Morris not long ago. He is a splendid specimen of young manhood and has always taken the best of care of himself. To-day he looks much as Jim Jeffries did in his prime, and with proper care and training will certainly develop into a wonderful boxer. But by many competent ring generals he is looked upon as the one man to whom the white sportsmen can look to some day defeat Jack Johnson for the heavyweight championship of the world. He has a splendid pair of legs, fine arms and a chest like a bull. The only fault the writer would mention is that he is entirely too heavy and "thick" in the waist. Of course some of this can be remedied with training, and the stomach muscles, as in the case of Jeffries, may some day be made almost as hard as wood. Morris is both modest and hopeful. He realizes that it would be folly for him to box Johnson to-day and he is not going to be rushed headlong into battles that may end his career before it is fairly started. He believes that some day he will be the greatest boxer in the world and he is going to prepare himself slowly and carefully for his coming battles with the best men in the ring.

In a short time athletes representing various colleges may battle for honors in the ring as well as the field, diamond and gridiron. Plans looking toward the formation of a boxing league, which have been in contemplation for some time, gained a decided impetus recently when William J. Crombie, physical instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, sent letters to Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell and Columbia, asking them to aid in the formation of an association. Pennsylvania has already given considerable attention to boxing, and bouts at the various weights form a big feature of the May-day sports. These matches are conducted in conformity with the amateur rules and have never been marred by a serious accident.

It is stated that Jimmy Callahan is to be a member of the White Sox this season and will play in the outfield.

Tom Jones, the veteran first baseman, will not guard the initial sack for Comiskey's Chicago club this year, as it has been rumored he would. All the American League clubs have now consented to pass up Jones and he has been sold to the Milwaukee team of the American Association.

The new baseball plant of the New York Highlanders, which will be the most expensive structure of its kind in the world, will be thrown open to the public on July 4th. More than half a million dollars will be put into the plant, which will seat 40,000 persons. The grand-stand will be a triple decker and will be constructed entirely of concrete and steel.

Manager Clark Griffith, of the Cincinnati Reds, evidently does not think his team is strong enough to win the pennant this season, for he said recently, "I

certainly believe it will be a tight race this year, but I don't think any of the other clubs can beat out the Cubs."

Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh club, added two new players to his team recently when he signed Infielder Corriden and Pitcher Alex Malloy, both former members of the St. Louis American club. The St. Louis management asked waivers on both players, but Dreyfuss claimed them. Corriden played third base for the Browns last season in the series with the Cleveland team during which Larry Lajoie secured eight safe hits in two games. Larry was then trying to overtake Ty Cobb in the race for the automobile offered as a prize for the champion batsman in the two major leagues. Six of the hits were bunts at Corriden. There was a sensation following this batting feat and many blamed the third baseman and said that he deliberately tried to let Lajoie score safe hits. An investigation was held that resulted in a verdict of not guilty for Corriden. The signing of these two players makes a total of thirty-nine men now on the roster of the Pirates, whose owner and manager are determined to make a desperate fight for the pennant this year.

Two world's and three American swimming records were created in the dual tank meet held recently in Chicago, between the Chicago A. A. and the Northwestern University. Kenneth Hussagh, the youthful C. A. A. paddler, gained the distinction of breaking C. M. Daniels's time of 19 3-5 seconds for the forty-yard dash by a fifth of a second. Michael McDermott shattered two records when he won the hundred-yard breast stroke in 1 minute 12 1-5 seconds. The world's time was 1 minute 14 1-5 seconds, made by Holman, of England, and McDermott held the American record, which was 1 minute 16 4-5 seconds. The second world's mark fell to C. A. Johnson, of the C. A. A., who did sixty feet in 24 4-5 seconds. Hopkins, the Pennsylvania swimmer, held the previous record of 27 seconds. The fifth record to be smashed was the 160-yard breast stroke relay by the C. A. A. squad. H. Handy, N. W. Buck, R. Schlein and H. McDermott did the distance in 1 minute 47 3-5 seconds, easily bettering the old record of 1 minute 52 seconds. The meet was sanctioned by the A. A. U. and all records made will be accepted as official.

Billiard lovers who have been lamenting over the recent report that Willie Hoppe, 18.1 and 18.2 champion, would retire from the game shortly may cheer up. Hoppe has contracts for almost a year still to run.

It is possible that, during the month of March, Jack Artha Johnson and Joe Jeanette will appear in a six-round contest before "Jawn" O'Brien's Philadelphia club. Jeanette is also to box George Cotton in New York, and if he wins he is going after Carl Morris, the Oklahoma whirlwind.

Fred Lake and the Boston National League Baseball Club came to terms recently. Fred severed his connection with the Bostons and will join the St. Louis Americans as a scout. He will be sure to make good, as he acted in the same capacity for the Boston American League club before he became its manager and picked most of the Red Sox star players.



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Look slowly, searchingly at the faces in this strange old Civil War photograph.

Perhaps some one near and dear to you was in this group of the 93rd New York, just before Antietam ushered in the bloodiest day of the Civil War. Or perhaps he fought among the men in Gray under Lee and Jackson, whose dream of conquering Washington that same day was shattered.

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The Revolt in Mexico



MEXICAN CENTRAL TRAIN BLOWN UP BY REBEL DYNAMITE.

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Three insurgents and five federals were killed in the fight that followed the blowing up of this train. This picture shows the forces of Oroasco at the scene of the wreck which is on the road from the south leading into Juarez.



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GENERAL OROSCO, LEADER OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

Oroasco has been in command of the operations around Juarez, although recent dispatches report that he has been superseded by General Blanco.



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REBEL SOLDIERS AT LUNCH.

Notice that their arms are not stacked. This is a peculiarity of the insurgent forces who are in constant readiness to repel an attack.



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REBEL FORCES ON THE MARCH TO JUAREZ.

This city, just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Tex., and its vicinity have been the centers of interest in the most recent news from the insurrection in Mexico. Despite the efforts of the rebels to prevent, the federals succeeded, on February 5, in getting a small force into the town to reinforce the garrison.



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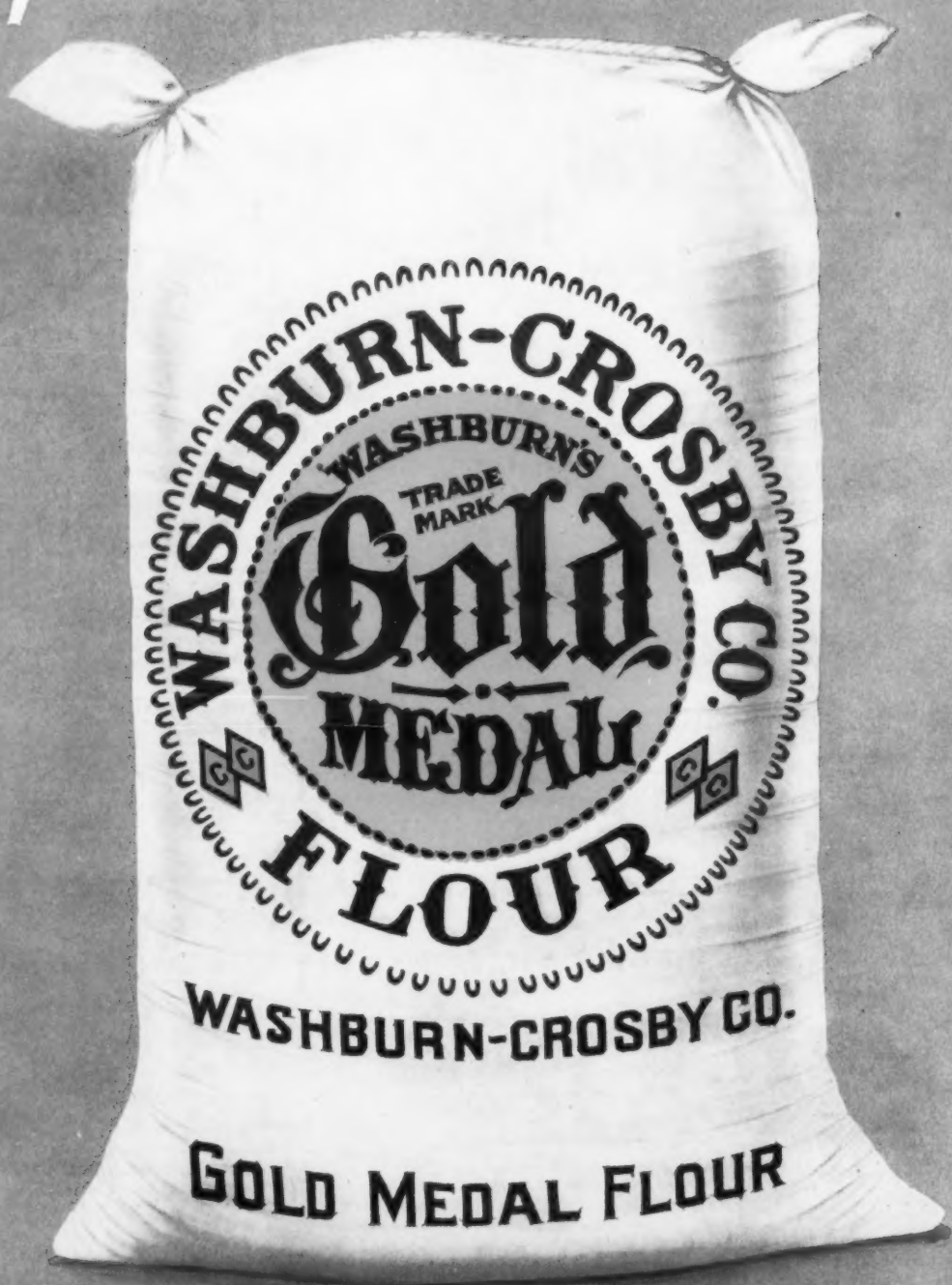
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